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INTERNATIONAL

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ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ndy. Temp. 21-11 (70-52). Tomorrow: Variable. sp. 23-14 (73-57). Yesterday's temp. 23-10 (73- . LONDON: Variable. Temp. 22-14 (72-57). norrow, fair. Yesterday's temp: 21-10 (70-50). ANNEL. Slight. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 25-12 64). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 29-21 (84-70). terday's temp. 30-21 (86-70).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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Belgium	20 B.Fr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
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Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	30 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	4 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	20 Ptas.
Greece	12 Dr.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.25
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o. 28,743 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1975 Established 1887

Fanfani Seeking Anti-Communist Coalition in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 19 (NYT).—The secretary of the Christian Democratic party, Amintore Fanfani, today proposed talks with the Socialists and two smaller groups, the Social Democrats and the Republicans, to explore the chances of joining forces in a new government capable of stemming the Communists.

Implicit was a plan to replace the seven-month-old Cabinet of Premier Aldo Moro with a broader coalition. Suggestions that Mr. Moro and his ministers resign to permit setting up a more solidly based government came from some factions of his Christian Democratic party soon after it suffered serious losses in elections this week.



Keystone.

Aldo Moro

Informed Christian Democrats said after Mr. Fanfani's formal move today that Mr. Moro might succeed himself as premier or some other left-of-center leader of their party might try.

The signs that a government crisis was approaching grew as both the Christian Democratic and the Communist leadership bodies met at their national headquarters here for formal evaluations of the election outcome.

The Socialist party, which consolidated its role as Italy's third force in the polls, will hold a similar session late next week.

Election Results

In the voting for regional assemblies Sunday and Monday, the Christian Democrats got 35.5 per cent of about 30 million votes cast, while the Communists got 33.4 per cent. The Socialists won 12 per cent.

At today's Christian Democratic leadership meeting, Mr. Fanfani, himself a former premier, said his party wanted "thorough, loyal and constructive" negotiations with the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans for a new government. He rejected suggestions by spokesmen for leftist Christian Democratic factions that he step down from his post as party secretary.

Mr. Moro's present Cabinet is made up of Christian Democrats and Republicans. The Socialist and Social Democratic parties are committed to support the government in the national legislature. The Socialists, at the same time, are allied with Communists in many local governments.

The new proposal to set up a four-party government aims at tying the Socialists closer to the national power center while making it plain to the Communists that they will remain barred from it.

The Socialist party seems in no hurry to make up its mind whether it wants government responsibility at this moment and, if so, on what terms.

The Communist party has long demanded a permanent role in running Italy. Now the Communist demands are becoming more pressing.

Zaire Expels U.S. Envoy in Alleged Plot

Washington Renews Request for Evidence

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—Zaire has ordered U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton to leave the country by Saturday following allegations in that country of CIA complicity in an alleged plot to overthrow the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko, the State Department said today.

U. S. officials denied the allegations and repeated an invitation to Zaire authorities to provide evidence to support their charges. "We still have been given none," spokesman Robert Anderson said in announcing the ambassador's ouster.

"This action is unfortunate," Mr. Anderson said. "We attach great importance to our relations with Zaire."

Mr. Hinton was summoned to government offices in Kinshasa last night and told to leave the country.

"We would welcome the chance to examine with the Zaire government any foundation they might have to these reports," Mr. Anderson said.

Six high-ranking army officers and an unspecified number of other persons have been arrested in Zaire. The government newspaper Salongo repeated charges that the United States was involved in the reported conspiracy.

Earlier in the week, another government-controlled daily, Elima, published a letter from Mr. Mobutu accusing a "large foreign power" and a number of Zaire citizens "thirsty for money."

Algeria to Hold Parliamentary Vote Within Year

ALGIERS, June 19 (AP).—President Houari Boumedienne announced today that elections for a National Assembly—the first in 12 years—will be held within a year.

In a speech marking the 10th anniversary of the military coup which ousted former President Ahmed Ben Bella, Mr. Boumedienne also announced that presidential elections will be held, but gave no date.

He said that a new constitution, known as Algeria's National Charter, was being drafted and was to be submitted for approval by the people in a nationwide referendum on a date still to be set.

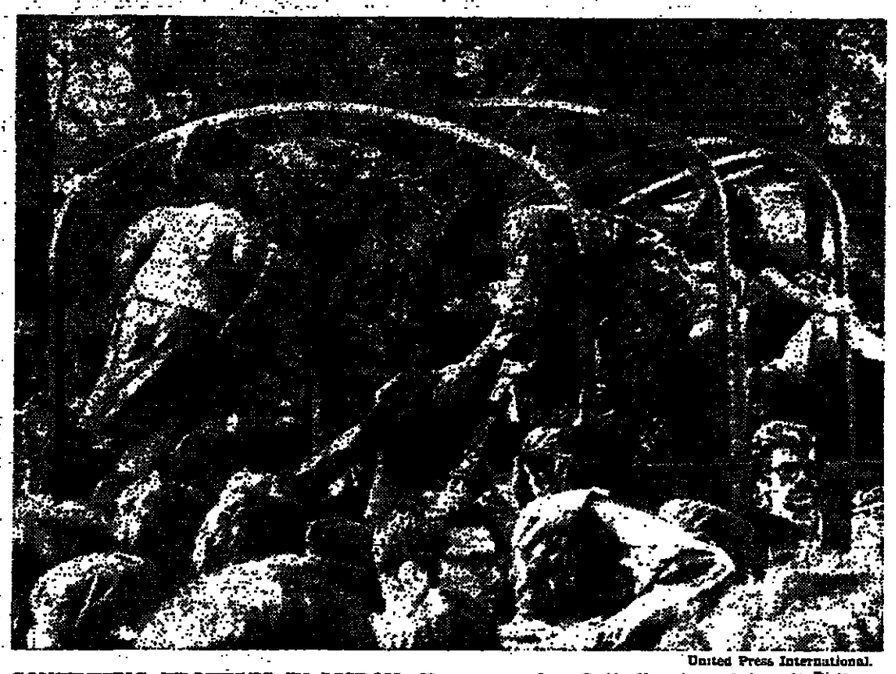
The ruling National Liberation Front, Algeria's only authorized political party, will hold as soon as possible its first national congress since the end of French colonial rule in 1962, Mr. Boumedienne said.

The Algerian leader gave no indication how the presidential and National Assembly elections would be organized.

H-Bomb Is Exploded Under Nevada Desert

PAHUTE MESA, Nev., June 19 (UPI).—A hydrogen warhead in the one-megaton class was exploded 3,000 feet underground at the nuclear test site at 6 a.m. today, rocking tall buildings in Las Vegas, 120 miles to the south.

The blast, believed to be the most powerful in at least two years, was one of a planned series before such explosions are banned by an agreement with Russia.



United Press International.

CONTINUING TROUBLES IN LISBON—Troops moving Catholics to safety after they took refuge from Communist-led mobs in the residence of the Catholic patriarch.

Arabs Denounce Bargaining Stance

Israel Vows to Annex Golan, Gaza

TEL AVIV, June 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his Labor party colleagues have adopted as government policy a designation of Israeli frontiers that involves annexation of the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip. The definition of the "permanent" borders will be part of the Israeli stand in any negotiations with the Arab states.

Meir Zarmi, secretary-general of the Labor party, disclosed the plan today. An aide said that it does not mention Jerusalem because the Arab section of the Holy City has already been annexed by Israel.

The Israeli plan was immediately denounced by spokesmen for Syria and Egypt, which lost the Golan Heights and Gaza Strip, respectively, to Israeli occupiers in the 1967 war.

In London, Syria's deputy premier and foreign minister, Abdul-Halim Haddam, said that his government is determined to regain the Golan Heights in any Middle East settlement. After he met with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, sources said that the Syrian had not ruled out the possibility of setting up some sort of demilitarized zone on the Golan Heights. Mr. Haddam is scheduled to see President Ford in Washington tomorrow.

'Unacceptable' Move

In Cairo, Information Minister Kamal Abdul Hagd declared: "Egypt's current diplomatic campaign for a peaceful solution to the Middle East dispute draws its strength from positive results the October, 1973, war has had for the Arabs. But Israel overlooks that, behaves as if in a vacuum and resorts to unacceptable maneuvering."

Egypt's war minister, Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy, told graduates of his nation's Navy Academy: "We have to . . . continue to sacrifice until every inch of occupied Arab land is liberated."

The Israeli negotiating plan establishes the Jordan River as the nation's eastern security border but leaves the sovereignty of occupied West Jordan open to negotiations, Mr. Zarmi said at a meeting of Labor party farmers.

Israel will retain a presence at strategic Sharm el Sheikh in the southern end of the Sinai Peninsula but is prepared to negotiate with Egypt and the region's sovereignty, he said. This indicated that Mr. Rabin's party was willing to return the rest of the vast Sinai Desert and its oil fields to Egypt.

The party peace plan is tantamount to the official policy of Israel's government because the Labor alignment dominates the coalition regime. But any peace agreement with the Arabs would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bavarians Back Him for 'Unity'

Bonn Opposition Parties Pick Kohl as Chancellor Candidate

By Murray Seeger

BONN, June 19.—West Germany's two conservative opposition parties agreed today to support Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, as their candidate for federal chancellor in next year's election. Although the decision had been expected, the leaders of the CDU and their Bavarian-based partners, the Christian Social Union, apparently made their announcement before a party convention next week in order to help cool a controversy over the publication of an illicitly recorded Kohl telephone conversation.

The conversation's recorded text, which Mr. Kohl confirmed was authentic, was published today by the popular magazine Stern almost a week after it announced that it had the transcript.

Until today, the CSU had supported its leader, Franz Josef Strauss, to challenge Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Social Democratic party in next year's election.

The CSU said, however, that in the interest of "unity," it would support Mr. Kohl. The Bavarians said that they felt Mr. Strauss was still the better candidate but that the CDU, as the larger, national party, "had the right to name the chancellor candidate."

A tall, quiet-spoken 45-year-old Roman Catholic, Mr. Kohl is the premier of Rhine-Palatinate state, with headquarters in Mainz.



UPI

Helmut Kohl

Last October, he telephoned from Mainz to Bonn to talk with Kurt Biedenkopf, general secretary of the CDU, about a Stern article in which the state premier had been criticized.

Stern claimed to have received a transcript of the conversation in the mail from an anonymous source. The magazine sold out its edition rapidly today in many cities. Other West German publications avoided printing more than a few quotes from the magazine.

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Biedenkopf

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Senate Weighs New Hampshire Vote of '74

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT).—The Senate, in a day of partisan skirmishing, refused yesterday to set a deadline to try to resolve the disputed New Hampshire Senate election and plunged into what promised to be a protracted debate over the matter.

In an effort to prod the senators to move faster, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, warned that the Senate will "come in early, stay late and meet on Saturday" until the issue is resolved.

But Republicans, apparently wary about having the large Democratic majority in the Senate decide the Nov. 5 election between Louis Wyman, the Republican candidate, and John Durkin, the Democratic candidate, objected to several attempts today by Democratic leaders to try to set an overall time limit for the debate.

By a vote of 59 to 40, the Senate rejected a proposal by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., that would have voided the election, if Mr. Wyman or Mr. Durkin were not seated by Aug. 1. Most Democrats voted against Sen. Allen's proposal on the grounds that it would encourage Republicans to filibuster until the deadline to win a new election.

Facing the Senate now are 27 contested ballots in the Nov. 5 election and eight procedural issues.

The Senate Rules Committee deadlocked, 4 to 4, on these 35 matters. It will be up to the full Senate to decide each ballot or issue so that the Rules Committee can tally the results to try to determine who won the closest Senate election in the nation's history.

Some Republicans are concerned that if Mr. Durkin is declared the eventual winner, this would alter the formula that determines how many Democrats and Republicans are to be assigned to Senate committees.

Mr. Wyman, according to the tally on election night, was the winner by 355 votes, but a recount showed Mr. Durkin the winner by 10 votes, and finally a review of about 400 ballots by the state's Ballot Law Commission found Mr. Wyman the victor by two votes. Mr. Durkin then appealed to the Senate, which, under the Constitution, is the judge of the qualifications and elections of its members.



AP.

John Durkin



AP.

Louis Wyman

In Struggles Over Paper, Radio

Socialists and Catholics Face Defeats in Lisbon

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, June 19 (NYT).—The Socialist party and the Roman Catholic Church faced almost certain defeat today in their bid to recover control over essential means of expression. But they withheld a complete break with the ruling High Council of the Revolution until it had issued its verdict on the next phase of Portugal's march toward a socialist society.

The council issued a preliminary statement early this morning reaffirming its belief in a pluralist society and rejecting a dictatorship of the proletariat. But this merely contributed to confusion and incoherence as the Socialist party-oriented newspaper, Republica, once again returned to the control of workers hostile to the party while hundreds of Catholic faithful took refuge from an angry crowd of extreme leftists supporting worker control of the Church's radio station in Lisbon.

Council Opinion Awaited

After marathon sessions that began last Friday, the High Council, an all-military body led by President Francisco da Costa Gomes, was preparing to speak out tomorrow. Until then, Socialist party spokesmen said, they would not acknowledge final defeat in a month-long battle to put down a rebellion of printers and other workers, who, the Socialists charge, are carrying out a Communist party plan to extend its domination over all the news media.

"The Socialists are neither resigning nor giving up Republica," Mario Soares, the Socialist leader and minister without portfolio in the present coalition government, told newsmen. But it was apparent that the party's hold over Republica was no more than tenuous.

For the moment, the only body making firm decisions in Portugal was the so-called Continental Operations Command or Copcon, the military security force headed by Gen. Otelo Carvalho, who is a member of the High Council and has come out against political parties and for worker participation in all phases of Portuguese life.

The big, and thus far unanswered, question that the Socialists and other moderates were asking was whether Copcon was acting on its own or was responsive to higher political authority.

This authority, whether the High Council or the government, was itself indecisive and torn by conflicting factions, some seeking to moderate the course to socialism, others seeking to accelerate and radicalize it under the urging of the Communists and far left groups, which in turn were battling among themselves for worker control.

Workers who had moved out of Republica last night after occupying it all day against protest from the editorial staff returned this morning for another day of occupation and apparent preparation for republishing the paper, this time as a "workers' paper".

Copcon gave them considerable moral support. The command declared that the editorial staff headed by Raul Rego, the Socialist publisher, represented "a company that seeks at any cost to defend its bourgeois class interests against the interests of the working class, historically the most exploited."

The Socialists were basing their case on an order of the High Council calling for application of a press law that confers exclusive control over editorial policy on the publisher and the editorial staff. But the council, at the same time, served notice that it would change the law to provide workers with a voice in editorial policy.

Similarly, the Church was unlikely to recover Radio Renascenca its station in Lisbon, for Copcon was refusing to carry out a government order to evacuate a group of extreme-left anti-clericals that seized the station several weeks ago. If anything, the Church was in an even weaker political position than the Socialists. A demonstration it attempted to stage yesterday turned into a humiliating rout.

Pro-Church demonstrators gathered in the Square of the Martyrs in front of the headquarters of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Single Army Planned

Angola Factions Agree To Unite Their Forces

NAKURU, Kenya, June 19 (Reuters).—The three Angolan liberation movements meeting here have agreed to unite their armed forces in a single army, a joint communique said here tonight.

The decision is possibly the most important since the talks began on Monday in an effort to stop factional bloodshed in the Portuguese territory and ease the way to independence on Nov. 11.

It is believed the army will be placed under a unified command but no details have been disclosed.

The communique said that "various important subjects" had been discussed and unanimity reached on all of them. Among the decisions was the formation of the national army.

The communique also said that it was decided to set up an office under the presidential college of the transitional government—which groups the rival liberation movements and the Portuguese authorities—to handle the territory's foreign affairs.

Foreign affairs now are handled by the Portuguese High Commission, appointed to guide Angola to independence.

It is thought that the new body would be set up like a foreign ministry and would take over foreign policy on independence.

The communique said agreement was reached on the status of former Katangese policemen who fled to Angola when Katanga's secession from Zaire collapsed in 1962. Similar agreement also was reached about Zambian dissidents from Barotseland. Some of the Katangese and Zambians had served in the Portuguese colonial army.

The Katangese have presented a problem because they were considered suspect by the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), led by Holden Roberto and heartily backed by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. The Zambians, who oppose President Kenneth Kaunda's government, are mistrusted by the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, led by Agostinho Neto.

Although no details were disclosed, sources said it was understood that the two groups of foreigners should be disarmed but allowed to stay in Angola.

Earlier today, Mr. Roberto said that the Angolan liberation leaders agreed there should be no delay on independence but the question of holding elections remained to be resolved.

He also said that the three leaders—himself, Mr. Neto and Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola—had agreed on the need to disarm civilians in the territory.

Despite 'Indochina Tragedy'

Kissinger Promises Japanese That U.S. Will Not Spurn Asia

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, June 19 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pledged to Japan last night that "the United States will not turn away from Asia" despite "the tragedy of Indochina," nor concentrate its attention on Europe "to the detriment of Asia."

"Our fidelity to our commitments will be as strong in one part of the globe as in the other," Mr. Kissinger promised.

In his first major speech on Asia since the collapse of U.S. policy in Indochina, Mr. Kissinger addressed a dinner of the Japan Society in New York.

Mr. Kissinger, whose name and policies during the Nixon administration were associated in Japan with what were called the "Nixon shocks," said U.S.-Japanese relations now "have never been better in 30 years."

"Japan's role and the U.S.-Japanese relationship can be decisive" in Asia in the years ahead, Mr. Kissinger said.

His speech concentrated on the Washington-Tokyo relationship and Japan's significance in possessing, with the United States, what he called "the world's most dynamic economies" which make both nations "economic superpowers."

Mr. Kissinger acknowledged, as he also did somewhat more obliquely when he accompanied President Ford to Tokyo last year, that the United States was at fault in the strains between the two nations in the early 1970s.

"Adjustments in United States economic policies and a new policy toward China in 1971," he recalled, "led to painful but transitory misunderstandings to which—let us be frank—our own tactics contributed."

"We have learned from experience," Mr. Kissinger said. "These strains are behind us; our policies are moving in harmony in these areas; our con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Clash of Views Is Expected

UN Conference on Women Opens in Mexico City

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY, June 19.—The UN conference on women, probably the largest meeting about women in history, opened here today with more than 5,000 delegates and observers, almost all calling for equal rights for women but not all meaning the same thing.

The conference, which will continue until July 2, has already lost as a delegate one of the most powerful women in the world, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India. She canceled plans to attend because of a political crisis at home which could take away her seat in Parliament and her post as Prime Minister.

President Maria Estela Peron of Argentina also has decided not to attend. But Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka is leading her country's delegation.

There will be a host of other celebrities on hand, including Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova and American feminists Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan, and Kate Millett.

To the annoyance of many feminists, there are a number of women delegates with famous names that belong to someone else. The list of delegates includes the wives of both Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Guyana and Jamaica also have sent the wives of their prime ministers as delegates. The wife of U.S. Sen. Jacob Javits is an adviser to the U.S. delegation. The twin sister of the Shah of Iran heads the Iranian delegation.

In the view of most feminists, these women delegates, the dependents of powerful men, represent the views of their male-dominated governments, not of the women of their country.

Not all delegates will be women. Daniel Parker, administrator of the Agency for International Development, shares leadership of the U.S. delegation with Patricia Hutar, U.S. representative to the UN Economic and Social Council. South Vietnam also has announced its delegation will be headed by a man. There will probably be others.

[A man—Mexico's Attorney General Pedro Ojeda Paullada—was elected president of the conference today in a ballot in which about 1,000 delegates voted, United Press International reported. He is also the leader of his country's delegation to the parley.]

The conference will be the most important activity in the UN's International Women's Year. At the official sessions of the conference, delegates representing all member states of the UN will try to approve, by two-thirds vote, a 10-year "world plan of action" to achieve equal rights for women.

Women representing private organizations will give their views at a separate UN-sponsored tribunal.

Separate Conference

Some women's groups in Mexico are not pleased with their representation on the tribunal and plan to hold a separate conference of their own.

Miss Steinem told newsmen that "we would have preferred to have an international feminist conference instead of a confer-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In Slaying of Governess

Lord Lucan Is Accused by British Inquest

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, June 19 (NYT).—The seventh Earl of Lucan seemed blessed by nearly every advantage that inherited wealth and position can confer—an Eton education, military service in the elite Coldstream Guards and money enough to sustain a daily routine that began with vodka martinis and lamb cutlets at lunch and ended after a long evening of clubby backgammon with friends.

Today, an inquest jury of six men and three women took only 30 minutes to write another chapter to what has been Britain's most intriguing criminal case in years. It named Lord Lucan as the murderer of his children's governess.

The verdict may not, however, end the case or dampen public curiosity. Lord Lucan himself vanished the night of Nov. 7, shortly before his estranged wife, blood pouring from head wounds, burst into a pub called the Plumbers Arms and shouted: "He's in the house... he's murdered the nanny."

The police later found the body of the nanny, Mrs. Sandra Rivett, 29, in a canvas sack in the basement of the house. They launched a worldwide search that, today, they promised to continue

Unusual Finding

The jury's finding was itself unusual in a legal sense. Normally, an inquest is limited to determining cause of death—suicide, accident or murder—with the actual verdict and sentencing left to a criminal court.

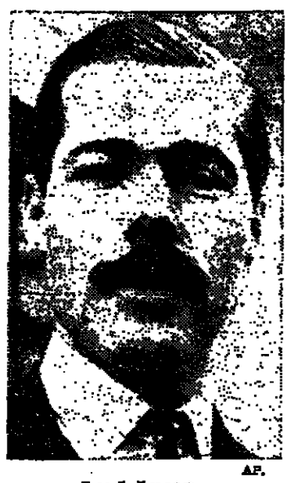
But Lady Lucan, breaking months of silence, publicly identified her husband last Monday and told in some detail how he had tried to strangle her, suddenly desisted, asked for a glass of water, drank it, and ran from the house. This testimony, plus other evidence produced by the police—including a lead pipe and matching bits of hair in the house and Lord Lucan's car—apparently proved irresistible to the jury.

Lord Lucan is still entitled to a jury trial should he return. Nobody knows whether he is alive, although a senior detective was quoted tonight as saying there was some evidence that Lord Lucan had completely altered his appearance and was living abroad under an assumed name. If he is alive, one of his friends remarked, "I rather doubt he would find the prospects promising."



UPI.

Lady Lucan after ruling.



AP.

Lord Lucan

The last peer who was convicted of murder was the fourth Earl Ferrers, in 1760. In a paroxysm of rage he killed his steward, was tried before his peers, condemned and executed.

The story has been, from the beginning, the kind that interests the British: crime, a missing lord, hints of interesting happenings upstairs and downstairs. But beyond that, it has provided a glimpse of a narrow world, highly civilized and stylized but almost wholly disconnected with the political and cultural life of the country.

Lord Lucan, born Richard John Bingham, succeeded to the title when his father, a minister in the 1951 Labor government, died in 1964.

No Political Ambitions

He announced he had no political ambitions, rarely visited the House of Lords, worked briefly as a management trainee in the financial district, and then—after a spectacular winning of $50,000 at chemin de fer in 1960—acquired the nickname "Lucky" and a serious interest in gambling.

He enjoyed risks—bobsledding in the Alps and powerboat racing were among his other pursuits—and he is said to have been a shrewd gambler. His habitat was the Clermont Club in Berkeley Square, where he and a few friends assembled nightly.

His wife, Veronica, a woman from more modest circumstances whom he married in 1963, seemed completely shut out from this essentially masculine life and she began appearing at the club, standing quietly and saying little. The marriage became a war of attrition, and early in 1973 Lord Lucan moved out of the house and began a custody fight for their three children.

According to his friends and to testimony at the inquest, Lord Lucan suffered other setbacks. Among the irritating ones was the acquisition, in 1972, of the Clermont Club by Hugh Hefner of the Playboy magazine empire. One of his gambling associates of the new and greatly enlarged clientèle said:

"They just take up space and are unpleasant people to sit with."

Stock-Market Loser

He also lost money in the stock market and his politics turned increasingly to the right. He worried about immigration policies, the tax system, even his father's and mother's past associations with the Labor party.

But he could not conceive of entering practical politics, in part because he felt the modern world had passed him by.

"Lucan was really a leader of men," one of his friends, John Aspinall, was quoted as saying in a recent Sunday Times interview. "In fact he wasn't—but in more rigorous times he would have found a better role in life. He was quite capable of falling on his sword, as it were."

But what appears to have affected him most was a court decision in mid-1973—a few months before the attack—to award custody of the children to his wife.

Many of his friends—the old Clermont crowd—still believe in his innocence and insist he can prove it if and when he returns. But there is not, apparently, equal sympathy from ordinary Britons.

"I couldn't care less," said William Thomas, foreman of the jury, "if Lord Lucan is alive or dead."



Associated Press.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger speaking on U.S. Asian policy at Japan Society.

Opposed Son's Succession

Don Juan Reportedly Barred By Spain Following Speech

MADRID, June 19 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government has barred Don Juan de Borbon, the ranking pretender to the Spanish throne, from entering Spain, monarchist sources said today.

On Saturday Don Juan, the titular head of the Spanish royal house, had publicly declared that he, and not his son Prince Juan Carlos, should succeed the 82-year-old Gen. Franco. He said the cause of democracy would not be served by his son becoming king.

There was no official statement from the government but sources said they believed the barring of Don Juan was "a temporary measure designed to let things cool off a bit." The newspaper Informaciones quoted a spokesman for Don Juan as saying that the government's decision was communicated to him yesterday and that he would make no public comment on it.

Informed by Envoy

The news agency Europa Press said Spain's Ambassador to Portugal, Antonio Poch, had visited Don Juan in his home near Lisbon to inform him "on behalf of Spanish authorities that he is no longer permitted to enter Spain." It said all Spanish entry posts have been ordered to turn back Don Juan should he try to set foot on Spanish soil.

The politically liberal Don Juan has been an opponent of Gen. Franco for many years and never approved of his decision to name the 37-year-old prince as his successor, and heir to the vacant throne.

Don Juan made his controversial statement during a dinner given for him by supporters in Lisbon on the occasion of his 62d birthday.

He challenged Gen. Franco's succession plans by saying they were "logically of no use at all in bringing about the democratic change that is required by the national interest and which the Spanish people are demanding by all the means within their reach, in the absence of adequate channels for expressing their will."

Himself as Heir

He added that he considered himself, and not his son, the heir to the throne which his father Alfonso XIII abandoned in 1931 during a politically turbulent time preceding the Spanish Civil War.

"Since I accepted the succession of my father and the irrenounceable direction of the dynasty, I am the holder of indispensable duties and rights which I cannot in conscience abandon," he said.

The statement had a strong effect on the prince who reportedly went to see Gen. Franco. Spanish newspapers immediately came to the defense of Prince Juan Carlos, and the Council of the National Movement, Spain's only legal political party, adopted a resolution expressing its loyalty to the prince.

Israel Defines Border Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

need approval in the Knesset (parliament), where Labor does not hold a majority.

Mr. Zarmi said the plan was the "clear, final map" which critics here and abroad have called on the government to produce showing the borders that Israel wants in a peace settlement.

Labor party spokesman Zvi Harmor said, however, that it was a "word map," or set of policies, not an actual chart with frontiers drawn on paper.

In peace negotiations, he said there could be give and take about exact locations, and concessions could be made over a few kilometers "even on the Golan Heights—but it is clear that we will not go down from the whole Golan."

Everything in the peace plan has been made public frequently in the past, Mr. Harmor declared. He said that most points were established planks in the Labor party platform but the "word map" put the principles together in final, definite form.

Three Meetings

Mr. Harmor said the plan was assembled in three meetings before Mr. Rabin held talks in Washington with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last week.

He said that the meetings were attended by Mr. Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, Defense Minister Shimon Peres and others, together with executives of the Labor alignment.

Mr. Rabin and his colleagues refrained from drawing specific lines on a map, the party spokesman said, because these "could stand in the way of a peace settlement."

Mr. Harmor said that, in Jerusalem, Jordan could be given sovereignty over Moslem holy places, according to established Labor party policy, and the Vatican could control Christian holy sites.

Angolans Find Themselves Torn Between Rival Factions

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola, June 19 (WP).—The teen-age prisoner stood in the back yard of a rocket-riddled house in the Luanda suburb of Cazenga, recounting his story with two rifles trained on his head.

His face was battered, one eye was barely open, one cheek was puffed out and there was blood spattered on his pants.

He said he came from a family that supported the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) but had been impressed into the army of the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). He had run away from Luanda and the FNLA army but returned recently and was caught by MPLA soldiers.

Apparently after a beating, he had brought them to an FLNA "torture-house" in Cazenga, part of a compound that the MPLA had attacked and largely destroyed early this month, and showed them where five MPLA bodies lay, buried and mutilated.

Grim Struggle

Thousands of Angolans like the young prisoner now are caught in a grim struggle among three rival nationalist movements. The conflict threatens to tear this Portuguese colony apart even before it gains independence on Nov. 11.

No one knows exactly how many Africans have died in the power struggle but Western estimates put the toll at between 4,000 and 5,000 since the April 25, 1974, coup in Portugal.

The 14-year-old nationalist guerrilla war against the Portuguese has turned into a nightmare of killings and insecurity for tens of thousands of Angolan Africans as well as Portuguese whites.

In the last two weeks, between 1,000 and 2,000 workers of the Ovimbundu tribe from southern Angola have demonstrated at least five times outside the governmental palace, demanding protection from MPLA "people's power" advocates, armed vigilantes who they say are breaking into homes at night to beat up or kill persons that are not Popular Movement supporters. Ovimbundu workers number 40,000 to 50,000 in Luanda and their departure would paralyze the capital.

27 Are Slain

The demonstrations followed an MPLA attack on the headquarters of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), during which 27 persons were dragged from a building in central Luanda and chopped up with knives.

The African suburbs of Luanda are no longer safe for either Africans or whites and tens of thousands of persons, particularly whites, have moved out of their homes to become refugees in their own city. Many of the main roads in central and northern Angola are no longer safe to travel.

Angola is on the brink of civil war, with only the Portuguese Army keeping it from plunging into chaos. A "last-chance" conference of the three feuding liberation movements' leaders is being held in Kenya this week.

Sophisticated arms continue to flow steadily into Angola for the three movements' armies, particularly from Soviet bloc countries, for the MPLA, and from Zaire, for the FNLA. The MPLA army has used 122-mm rockets and is driving Czechoslovak-made armored cars.

Main Antagonists

The two principal antagonists are Popular Movement leader Agostinho Neto and the National Front president, Holden Roberto.

The other leader is UNITA president Jonas Savimbi, the only one to have stayed inside the country to direct his movement's guerrilla war.

Each of the three leaders has the support of one of the major ethnic groups.

Mr. Roberto's FNLA is centered in the north, where the Bakongo people, 800,000 of the country's total population of 6.2 million, live. He has an army estimated by Western sources at roughly 33,000 inside Angola and 5,000 across the border in Zaire.

Mr. Neto's MPLA is strongest in north-central Angola, along the Luanda-Malanje axis, where the Kimbundu-speaking people are located. It is thought to have 20,000 to 23,000 men under arms, many of them civilian members of local "people's power" committees.

UNITA is strongest in central and southern Angola, where the Ovimbundu people are centered. It is thought that only 6,000 to 8,000 UNITA soldiers have weapons. However, UNITA claims to have an army of 40,000.

Decision Is Near On Europe Talks

GENEVA, June 19 (NYT).—The European Security Conference is expected to decide next Thursday whether it can finish drafting a charter for East-West relations in time to enable heads of state to meet next month for a formal signing ceremony.

At a meeting of the conference's coordinating committee today, Sweden urged that a decision be made soon on the timing of the final session in Helsinki.

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, has proposed July 22 to Western leaders for the start of the projected summit gathering. Finland, which would like to see the session held before the end of July, has said it needs four weeks' notice in order to complete arrangements for it.

Russia Recalls Aide Under U.K. Spy Probe

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has recalled an embassy official whom British intelligence was investigating for suspected espionage activities, the Daily Mail said today.

The newspaper said Ralf Mikenberg, a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy, left "abruptly" after Scotland Yard's Special Branch began investigating his contacts with British citizens.

UN Food Council Session

ROME, June 19 (AP).—The United Nations World Food Council will hold its first meeting here Monday. Representatives of 36 nations, including the United States, will attend the session, which was called to implement resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference in Rome in November.

News Analysis

Popular Discontent Spurs Italian Communist Advance

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 19 (NYT).—Seen from outside, the startling advance of the Communist party in Italy's elections Sunday and Monday appears to parallel the continuing leftward drift in Portugal, but what is going on in the two countries is really dissimilar.

For one thing, the core of the Portuguese Communist party is a small, tight group, almost a sect, hardened by long years of jail and exile, openly contemptuous of parliamentary rule and impervious to charges of Stalinism.

The Italian Communists, on the other hand, comprise a mass movement that even its adversaries recognize as a genuinely popular force, long used to maneuvering openly in multiparty bodies and forever offering broad cooperation with other groups.

The authoritarian rule of the military group in Lisbon and its Communist backers is a reaction to almost half a century of rightist dictatorship and to 14 years of ruinous colonial wars.

Profound Changes

Italy's turn to the left follows three decades of democracy. A nation that has profoundly changed in its society, way of life, economy and cultural values during the last several years is fed up with the immobilism, inefficiency and spreading corruption of a political leadership that despite the frequent government crises has never been renewed.

To the United States and its NATO allies, the effects of Communist influence in Portugal and Italy may seem analogous. Both countries are members of the Western alliance and both the Portuguese and the Italian Communists say that they do not demand withdrawal from NATO, at least not at once.

Yet Washington and NATO officials are known to be concerned about the efficiency and cohesion of a military alliance in which two strategically situated members are increasingly under the spell of Marxist movements that maintain formal and, in Portugal's case, close ties to NATO's potential enemy, the Soviet Union.

However, Italy is not being swept by Communism. Rather, Communism has been a strong force since the downfall of the Fascist dictatorship at the end of World War II. The establishment has never been capable of preventing the strongest Marxist movement in the West from getting stronger.

Catchall Party

The establishment has been the Christian Democratic party, an essentially moderate catchall force that presumed to bridge conflicts between social classes and initially was strongly backed by the Roman Catholic Church. In a historic election in 1948, it won more than 50 per cent of the total popular vote, containing the Communist party's bid for power.

Since 1945, all Italian governments, at an average of one every 10 months, have been controlled by Christian Democrats in the premiership and key departments. The prolonged exercise of power has taken a heavy toll. The nation's strongest political movement degenerated into a federation of warring factions.

Unsavory affairs involving Christian Democratic pork-barrel deals and outright graft have become frequent lately. Church support waned following directives by the late Pope John XXIII to the hierarchies in Italy and elsewhere to abstain from direct interference in politics.

What is probably worse, the Christian Democratic establishment, despite unquestioned achievements in the economy, disappointed the Italians' yearnings for a thorough overhaul of the antiquated structures of their society.

Low-rent housing, hospitals, schools, old-age services and commuter transportation are still woefully inadequate. The government has so far not succeeded in forcing the rich to pay reasonable taxes. The oversized state bureaucracy is a wreck and the law-enforcement agencies function badly.

Divorce Controversy

Last year, the Christian Democratic party almost brought the nation's functioning to a halt for months in a vain effort to repeal the divorce legislation that had been introduced in 1970 against bitter church opposition. Italian voters upheld the divorce statute in a referendum. The defeat should have taught the dominant party to choose leaders who are able to read correctly the mood of the country.

It is significant, and worrisome to the Christian Democrats, that much of the Communist gain in this week's local elections was the result of the youth vote.

Another important element is the clear success of the Communist party's slogan that it has "clean hands." Communists have been in control of three of Italy's 20 semiautonomous regions—Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany and Umbria—and hundreds of cities and towns. They have generally proved to be able and honest administrators.

The example of efficient local government in a city such as Bologna, a Communist showcase in Western Europe, appealed to Italians in other regions that may now also come under leftist control.

Ties to Japan Emphasized By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

sultations on all major issues are now close, frequent and frank."

Similarly, he said, the United States is now more responsive to the fact that Japan "is our largest market for agricultural products, and we are Japan's principal external provider of food."

Among other assurances, Mr. Kissinger said "we will seek to prevent a repetition of the unfortunate experience of 1973 when we were forced suddenly to restrict the export of soybeans to Japan and other countries." That was another of the "Nixon shocks" in Japan.

In the aftermath of Indochina, Mr. Kissinger said that the United States "will look to our allies to assume the primary responsibility for maintaining their own defense, especially in manpower." He alluded, however, to Japan's exceptional dependence on U.S. power for its defense, saying that Japan, "alone among the world's great powers," follows a policy of "foreswearing large military forces or assertive diplomacy."

Referring to the recent conquests of South Vietnam and Cambodia, Mr. Kissinger said: "New regimes have come to power in Asia in the last few months. They have flouted international agreements and flagrantly violated accepted international standards, and that we cannot ignore. But we are prepared to look to the future. Our attitude toward them will be influenced by their conduct toward their neighbors and their attitude toward us."

Socialists, Catholics Face Loss of Lisbon Paper, Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

Antonio Cardinal Ribeira, who bears the title of Patriarch of Lisbon. But the cardinal's followers immediately found themselves hemmed in by more numerous leftists, who showered them with stones, brandished staves and screamed "Fascists" and "Kill the sons of bitches" while the army looked on.

All-Night Siege

The Catholics, including many women and nuns, retreated inside the building, where they remained all night under siege while Copcon forces kept vigil outside. This morning, the army brought up trucks to evacuate the Catholics and, as they boarded them, they were showered with garbage.

The Church is in a highly exposed position in revolutionary Portugal. Much of its hierarchy has been extremely conservative and accommodated itself to, and in many cases openly supported, the former dictatorial regime overthrown last year. The Revolutionary Council was not considered likely to go against a large body of public opinion that holds the Church to have been a pillar of the old system.

French Leftists Attempt to Mend Ideological Rift

PARIS, June 19 (Reuters).—Socialist leader François Mitterrand and Communist party chief Georges Marchais today took a halting step toward mending the rift in France's leftist alliance at their first meeting in more than a year.

The period of strain threatened to break up the Communist-Socialist union that fell just short of winning the presidency for Mr. Mitterrand last year.

The nearly three hours of discussions were described by aides on both sides as polite but sometimes sharp and stern.

Asked afterward what he thought of the meeting, Mr. Marchais replied that "It's a step." Mr. Mitterrand left without answering questions by newsmen.

The two leftist leaders, who have never had a close personal relationship, issued a communiqué reaffirming their faith in their common program.

State Dept. Sends Mayaguez Reply To Congress

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—The United States conducted no spy operations against Cambodia—other than reconnaissance flights—that would have provoked the Mayaguez incident, the State Department told Congress today.

In a formal reply to eight questions, the State Department said a demand to release the American freighter was delivered to the Cambodian Mission in Peking before the U.S. military recovery of the ship—but the message was ignored.

"We learned that the message we had delivered to the Cambodians in Peking had been routinely sent back through the mail," the State Department said.

The answers to a resolution of inquiry introduced by Rep. Michael Harrington, D.-Mass., and 37 other members of the House of Representatives were released at a meeting of the House International Relations Committee.

Rep. Harrington dismissed them as nothing but "the usual illusion of action." He said Congress could get real answers on President Ford's decision to use military force to recover the freighter Mayaguez and its crew only by questioning witnesses who were involved in National Security Council meetings during the incident.

Brandt-Brezhnev Date

BONN, June 19 (AP).—Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, chairman of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic party, will meet Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union starting July 2, the party said.

Bonn Parties Unite on Kohl

(Continued from Page 1)

unsuccessfully sought a court order to block publication of the transcript of their conversation. The Stern editors said that the magazine was already in print and that they could not halt distribution of the copies.

The text of the conversation reads like typical talk between politicians in which personal references are made to other politicians that might prove embarrassing. Mr. Kohl was particularly bitter about Stern, which generally supports the governing Social Democratic party (SPD), and about its criticism of him.

"They would sell their mother if they could sell 5,000 more copies a week," Mr. Kohl told Mr. Biedenkopf in the telephone conversation.

Publication Assailed

Many newspapers of different political persuasions criticized Stern for publishing material improperly obtained. The SPD also denounced the magazine, which is published in Hamburg.

With the CDU convention scheduled to start in Mannheim on Sunday, many political experts suggested that the leaking of the bugged conversation was an attempt to embarrass Mr. Kohl as he was about to be named the party's candidate for chancellor.

"To me it looks like a plot, in view of the timing," Mr. Kohl said this week. He ruled out the possibility that American intelligence agents had tapped his telephone or that his rival for the conservative leadership, Mr. Strauss, might be involved.

"We have our differences but we are not moving among a community of gangsters," Mr. Kohl said.

The government is continuing its investigation to find out who tapped the party leaders' conversation.

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Two Cosmonauts Finish Training On Apollo Linkup

MOSCOW, June 19 (AP).—Cosmonauts Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov have completed final training for their scheduled flight in a Soyuz spacecraft which is to link up with a U.S. Apollo next month.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported today that the final training included exact conditions of flight except for weightlessness.

The training center is equipped with communications to Soviet tracking ships which are already off the coasts of Canada and Cuba, Tass said.

The joint space venture is to begin July 15.

Meanwhile, in a break with policy, the Soviet Union has released to Western newsmen a 204-page document describing the Soyuz spaceship and its mission plan for the joint flight.

UN Session On Women

(Continued from Page 1)

ence of government representatives, who may or may not represent the point of view of women. But this is what we have and we will try to make the best of it."

She said that the U.S. government, in preparing its position for the conference, did not seek out the point of view of U.S. women's groups. "The whole idea of consulting American women's organizations wasn't even thought of," she said. But she added, some feminists approached the State Department on their own to push their viewpoints.

This was disputed, however, by Mrs. Hutar, who said that the U.S. position at the conference will reflect "dialogues" between the government and private organizations.

A second division may result from great differences between the position of women in the Third World and in the developed world. In numbers, the UN is dominated by African, Asian and Latin American countries with great poverty, illiteracy and male domination.

Most Third-World women leaders would consider it an enormous achievement if their women reached the literacy, education, health and job levels of American and European women. But American and European feminists would hardly be pleased with a conference that aimed only at that.

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Japan Reassures Moscow on Plans For China Treaty

TOKYO, June 19 (AP).—Japan told the Soviet Union today the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is "not directed against any third country and that it has been Japan's persistent policy to promote friendly relations with all countries."

The Foreign Ministry said the statement was sent to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. It was in reply to a statement yesterday by Tass, the Soviet news agency, cautioning Japan against concluding a peace and friendship treaty with China that might harm Soviet-Japanese relations.

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Ford Favors Private Industry For Enrichment of Uranium

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT).—President Ford has decided to ask for legislation to allow the production and sale of enriched uranium by private industry, White House officials said yesterday.

The production of enriched uranium used to fuel nuclear reactors is now a government monopoly. Under Mr. Ford's plan, the only three existing production facilities would be kept in government hands, but all future enrichment plants would be built and operated by private owners.

The White House officials said the President's decision had far-reaching economic implications.

Several nuclear-policy experts on Capitol Hill said that the transfer of enriched uranium production to private hands would raise disturbing questions about security and safety.

After some internal administration debate, the President decided to propose retaining full government control of the existing enrichment facilities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio, the White House aides reported.

Investment Needed

But the total capacity of these facilities has been fully "booked" for the foreseeable future and it is estimated by the White House that a capital investment of about $30 billion for new facilities will be needed during the next 10 to 15 years.

Mr. Ford has determined, the officials said, that the investment should be borne by private industry rather than by the government. The President was also said to regard the entry of the private sector into nuclear fuel production as a way to reassert strong U.S. influence over world energy prices.

The United States remains dominant in the nuclear-fuel field in the non-Communist world. But France and West Germany, among others, have developed their technology to the point where the United States no longer enjoys a monopoly.

The Energy Research Development Administration has reported that U.S. exports of enriched uranium were worth $421 million last year and are expected to reach $5 billion during the next five years. Domestic demand for nuclear fuel is also expected to rise.

According to a White House source, at least one consortium, Uranium Enrichment Associates, which includes the Bechtel Corp. and the Goodyear Corp., has expressed interest in building a plant for the production of enriched uranium by gaseous diffusion within the next eight years. Other companies are reportedly considering construction of plants for the more advanced technique of gas centrifuge production.

Several congressional staff members said yesterday that the entry of private industry into enriched-uranium production could pose serious dangers.

They warned that uranium of the grade needed to make weapons could fall into the wrong hands. They said that, while it was difficult to enrich uranium to the point where it could be used as a nuclear fuel, once it reached that level it was not difficult to enrich it further to higher, weapons-grade levels.

These critics also said that the safety record of private industry in the nuclear field was questionable. But the White House officials said the government would still exercise control over the materials and impose safety standards.

U.S. Probes Foreign 'Cartel'

WASHINGTON, June 19 (WP).—The Justice Department is investigating whether U.S. anti-trust laws apply to a reported new international cartel that deals in uranium.

The major foreign companies listed as belonging to the cartel include Britain's Rio Tinto Zinc, Canada's Rio Algom and Denison Mines, Australia's Western Mining, France's Uranex and South Africa's Nuclear Fuels Corp.

On Monday, these companies and a number of others—but no U.S. producers—announced the formation of a group called the Uranium Institute, with headquarters in London.

U.S. Agency Held Lax on Frauds in Oil

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 19 (WP).—Memos circulated privately within the Federal Energy Administration suggest that the FEA has not vigorously pursued the charges of price fraud made against oil companies during the six months of the Arab oil embargo.

A memo that went from FEA assistant administrator Gorman Smith to deputy administrator John Hill calls the formulation of policy to regulate oil prices his "lowest priority." Dated March 4 of this year, Mr. Smith's memo states: "I have been so busy in other areas that I haven't even bothered to start on this one [policy formulation] yet."

Both memos were obtained by the Senate Judiciary subcommittee, whose chairman, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., is holding hearings today and tomorrow on FEA practices and procedures. The subcommittee released the memos yesterday along with information suggesting that the FEA has punished some small oil producers but has been unusually lenient with large refiners.

No Penalties

The figures given the subcommittee by the FEA show that FEA audits have so far found large refiners guilty of $267 million in overcharges in violation of FEA price rules. None of the refiners has been assessed any penalties, the subcommittee said.

In contrast, the subcommittee said, the FEA has found small oil producers guilty of $850,000 in price overcharges, and has fined 12 of 22 violators $55,000.

The memo from Mr. Smith to Mr. Hill discussed a lack of cooperation between the FEA's legal department and its regulatory personnel.

"Our major deficiency is that FEA's regulatory process is informal, ill-defined and in fact controlled by OGC" [Office of General Counsel] priorities," Mr. Smith wrote. "What they [General Counsel] want gets out, and vice versa. Coordination has improved but still leaves much to be desired."



Associated Press.

ROAD (AND RAIL) RUNNER—Equipped with two sets of special wheels, this West German-built railroad switch engine can leave rails and go by road to next job.

Wants Congressional Check on Flow

Senator Urges Sharp Cut in U.S. Arms Sales

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, June 19 (IHT).—Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., suggested this week that the United States reduce its foreign arms shipments to, at most, the amount the Soviet Union exports, which is half of what the United States now sends abroad.

There are now several bills before Congress which would restrict sales and gifts of U.S. weapons around the world. Sen. Nelson's bill would require that an annual list of proposed arms deals be submitted to Congress, which could cancel or restrict sales.

Speaking before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing called to discuss the arms sales portion of the Foreign Assistance Act, Sen. Nelson said that most of the $8.3 billion in weapons the United States sold or gave to 70 countries in fiscal 1974 went to the Middle East.

"The United States exports more weapons abroad than the rest of the world combined," Sen. Nelson said. He claimed that more than $6.5 billion worth of arms went to the Mideast region in fiscal 1974, $4 billion going to Iran alone and $600 million to Saudi Arabia. Israel was sold about $985 million worth of arms by the United States in fiscal 1974, according to the Defense Department.

"No one can say for sure what impact this massive and continuing infusion of arms will have in this area of the world. But one thing is certain. Congress should have the opportunity to consider in advance arms sales such as these which have wide-ranging implications for U.S. commitments and U.S. foreign policy," he concluded.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., testified before the subcommittee yesterday that the United States is "aiding and abetting" an arms race in the Persian Gulf area.

"We are running incredible risks of reducing rather than enhancing security in the region. . . We are only helping to hook these nations on the heroin of modern arms," Sen. Kennedy said.

Sen. Kennedy is sponsoring legislation that would suspend all sales or aid of defense articles and services to Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman for six months unless the Ford administration submits an overall policy statement for the area and Congress approves it.

Sen. Kennedy said that the U.S. government has sold $3.7 billion in arms to Persian Gulf countries so far in fiscal 1975, which ends at the end of this month.

He added that he could "detect no overall U.S. policy toward Persian Gulf nations that would justify the flow of arms."

The subcommittee also heard testimony by executive branch witnesses. Thomas Stern, deputy director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, said that arms sales are made to "support regional and global interests of the United States," and that the United States practices "maximum restraint." He cited 253 denials for foreign arms purchases from March of last year to March of this year as evidence.

Acupuncture's Relief of Pain Is Assessed in Tests in Florida

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT).—Acupuncture treatments on 261 persons suffering from chronic pain gave about one-third of them moderate to complete long-term relief, with approximately the same level of effectiveness as placebos, or dummy treatments, a team of Florida anesthesiologists has reported.

The researchers also observed that it did not make any difference whether the needles were placed along the traditional Chinese "meridians," hypothetical pathways of bodily energy, or in randomly chosen points about the body.

The patients selected for the study were generally older men and women suffering from arthritis, back pains, headache, neuralgia and spondylitis, an inflammation of the backbone. The researchers excluded those whose pain could be relieved by conventional methods such as the use of drugs.

All patients received four treatments with electrically stimulated needles at daily intervals. Immediately after the fourth treatment, 69 per cent of the patients rated their pain abatement at 50 to 100 per cent. Four weeks later, however, only 35 per cent of the patients reported that much pain reduction.

The use of placebos in years of experiments has produced a marked reduction in the pain experienced by about one-third of the experimental patients. It made little difference whether the placebo was a pill, often made purely of sugar or cornstarch, or an injection, usually sterile water.

Psychologists generally attribute the patients' improvement in such cases to the fact that pain perception is heavily influenced by mental attitude. In moments of distraction, or when it is believed that something is going to relieve pain, there often is a reduction in the ability to perceive pain, they say.

The acupuncture experiments were carried out at the University of Florida College of Medicine and at a Veterans Administration facility, both in Gainesville, by four doctors, whose report is in the June 16 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The anesthesiologists observed that, inasmuch as acupuncture gave 75 per cent or more improvement to only 18 per cent of the pain sufferers tested, it might be considered a waste of time.

"On the other hand," they wrote, "rather than saying only 18 per cent of patients received lasting benefit from acupuncture therapy, one could emphasize the fact that 18 per cent of patients who had failed to receive adequate relief from Western-type therapy responded favorably to acupuncture therapy."

Suggested by Foreigners. U.S. Employees

CIA Chief Says He Rejected Murder Plots

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—Director William Colby of the Central Intelligence Agency said today that foreigners have suggested assassinations to him and U.S. government employees have discussed the possibility of assassinations with him. Mr. Colby said he rejected the ideas every time.

Mr. Colby declined to name the suggested or potential targets or the persons who made the suggestions, nor would he give the dates or locations of the conversations.

Mr. Colby said he opposed public disclosure of facts behind these or other alleged assassination plots involving the CIA because "I think there is positive harm to the reputation of the country to go into great detail on these things."

He said: "Our policies today are clear . . . I am opposed to assassinations because I think they're wrong and because I think they frequently bring about absolutely uncontrolled and unforeseeable results—usually worse results than by continuing to suffer the problem that youre facing."

Issue Raised

During an interview at CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., Mr. Colby discussed a wide range of issues raised by the news media, a presidential commission, and congressional committees during investigations of his agency.

Among the major points in his first interview since the Rockefeller commission last week reported finding some "plainly unlawful" domestic activities by the CIA were the following:

- He could not envisage that CIA employees again will feel that the political climate in the United States justifies their violating the legal limits on CIA domestic activity.
- He did not believe that any CIA employees would be convicted of crimes or even be prosecuted for illegal CIA activities.
- He was not certain that all the agency's illegal or improper activities had come to light but he argued that no federal agency could give such an assurance about its operations.
- It is up to the congressional committees and the Justice Department to decide whether to make public the names of persons responsible for the CIA's illegal activities.
- He confirmed that foreigners approached persons in the CIA with a plot to assassinate French President Charles de Gaulle and that the suggestion was flatly rejected. He did not know whether the French government was advised of the plot, nor could he say that in all instances he would advise a foreign government of a plot that came to his attention.
- He intends to implement the Rockefeller commission's recommendation that the CIA Inspector General's Office be enlarged but hopes that efforts to police the agency will not impair its intelligence-gathering mission.
- He has not been asked to resign and intends to stay at his post as long as the President and he agree that he is useful.
- He thinks that a career in intelligence should be neither a bar nor a requirement for the job of CIA director.

Cairo to Return Bodies of 2 Jews Executed in 1945

HAIFA, Israel, June 19 (UPI).—Egypt has agreed to return to Israel the bodies of two men hanged in Cairo in 1945 for the assassination of Lord Moyne, the highest British official in the Middle East at the time, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

The bodies of Eliahu Hakim and Eliahu Beit-Tsouri will be returned next Wednesday in exchange for Egyptian prisoners, the ministry said in a letter to Hakim's mother, Pauline, 80.

Mrs. Hakim said she wrote a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in March, saying she wanted to visit the grave of her son in Cairo before she dies. It is not known if Mr. Kissinger intervened in the case.

The two men, both 18 at the time, were members of the Stern Gang, the Jewish guerrilla group that waged warfare against the British in Palestine. Both were ordered to Cairo in 1944 to kill Lord Moyne, the British high commissioner for the Middle East. They were caught immediately after the assassination, were convicted of murder and hanged in 1945 in Cairo. Egypt and Palestine were British protectorates at the time.

Bentsen Qualifies For Federal Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT).—Sen. Lloyd Bentsen jr., D-Texas, has raised enough money to qualify for federal funding in the 1976 Democratic presidential primary campaign.

Sen. Bentsen is the third Democratic presidential contender to amass $5,000, in contributions of no more than $250, from each of 20 states. This is the requirement, under the new federal campaign funding law, for matching contributions from the Treasury. Earlier, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., did so.

For Sen. Bentsen, qualifying had a double importance. Unlike Gov. Wallace and Sen. Jackson, he is not an established national political figure. He is still in his first term, so his achievement in raising the requisite funds not only helps financially but also gives him needed credibility.

Suez Canal Traffic

CAIRO, June 19 (UPI).—A total of 143 ships and oil tankers by yesterday had sailed through the Suez Canal since it was reopened June 5.

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Aides to Draft 'New Agenda' As Ford Campaign Platform

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The White House has begun laying the groundwork for President Ford to seek election next year to a four-year term by promising a "new agenda" to deal comprehensively with America's most persistent domestic issues.

Within the next two or three weeks, the White House's Domestic Council will launch half a dozen long-range policy studies aimed at providing major planks in Mr. Ford's platform.

The first study, according to White House sources, will be a review of health, welfare and Social Security programs. The research will be directed by John Veneman, a former deputy secretary of health, education and welfare, the sources said.

Although plans for ways of developing the "new agenda" are still being put together, it is expected that, after specific proposals are offered, Mr. Ford will take part in a series of "town meetings" across the country to hear formal testimony on the issues.

Study Interval

Some of the studies are expected to continue for months but the administration will ask for reports from the Domestic Council panels and other White House policy groups in time for the President to spell out a broad domestic-policy approach in his State of the Union message early next year.

The likely "new agenda" theme for Mr. Ford's election campaign, and a possible administration catch-phrase like John Kennedy's "New Frontier" and Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society," emerged from a speech the President made in April in New Orleans.

Declaring the war in Vietnam ended, Mr. Ford told students at Tulane University: "The time has come to look forward to an agenda for the future."

White House officials said that Mr. Ford had not planned the statement as a campaign slogan or administration theme, but the phrase has begun to catch on amid preparations for next year's election.

Even before the new look at domestic policy was put in motion, Mr. Ford gave several hints of items on his "new agenda," speaking forcefully of his desire to see a reform of federal regulatory agencies and a rein on government involvement in private business enterprise.

The Domestic Council staff has been reorganized into nine areas of responsibility to deal with daily issues for the President while implementing long-range policy and review.

With Vice-President Rockefeller designated by Mr. Ford to oversee the Domestic Council, it is expected that the panel will call upon the Rockefeller-funded Commission on Critical Choices for much outside expertise. Mr. Rockefeller established the commission after resigning as governor of New York and was its chairman until he became Vice-President. He is now a member of the commission's board.

© Los Angeles Times.

Callaway Heads Drive

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—President Ford announced yesterday that he has chosen Howard Callaway, a Georgia Republican who now serves as secretary of the Army, to manage his 1976 presidential campaign.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen also disclosed that Mr. Ford will file by tomorrow documents with the Federal Election Commission formally establishing his campaign committee.

Mr. Nessen said the President would formally declare his candidacy for election "sometime within the next few weeks."

Reykjavik Dog Ban

REYKJAVIK, June 19 (Reuters).—The Iceland Supreme Court yesterday upheld a rule banning dogs in the capital. Dog-lovers said they would take their case to the European Human Rights Commission.

New Bid by Ford Over Arms Ban

WASHINGTON, June 19 (Reuters).—President Ford made a new appeal to Congress today to remove its ban on military aid to Turkey and avert threatened retaliation against U.S. bases there.

He conferred with seven members of the House of Representatives to urge the House to follow the Senate's example in rescinding the ban, imposed in February because of Turkey's use of American arms in its invasion of Cyprus almost a year ago.

The Turkish government is demanding negotiations with the United States within 30 days over the American bases unless Congress authorizes the resumption of military aid.

Driver Finds One Jam Leads To Another

JOHANNESBURG, June 19 (Reuters).—A motorist, losing his temper after being stuck in a traffic jam behind a paddy wagon, opened its door and let two prisoners escape, a court was told here today.

Siegfried Enslin was given a three-month suspended jail term for assisting prisoners to escape. He had pleaded not guilty.

U.S. Tax Service Probing 4 Firms Named in Bribery

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service is inquiring into possible tax fraud by four large U.S. corporations that have made illegal political payoffs or paid bribes overseas, informed sources said yesterday.

The companies are the Gulf Oil Corp., the Phillips Petroleum Co., Ashland Oil, Inc., and the Northrop Corp.

Spokesmen for all the companies except Gulf acknowledged that the IRS had initiated such inquiries. Gulf declined to confirm or deny the report. The IRS declined to comment on the inquiries.

Although more than a dozen major companies have admitted making illegal political gifts or paying bribes overseas, the Justice Department has filed criminal charges on behalf of the IRS against only one such corporation, the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Comecon to Meet

BUDAPEST, June 19 (AP).—Premiers of Comecon countries—the European Communist economic grouping—are scheduled to meet in Budapest Tuesday.

I.R.A. HAS A DIFFERENT CONNOTATION FOR AMERICAN TAXPAYERS
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, June 20, 1975 *

KGB and CIA

As one reads the entirely predictable Soviet-bloc reactions to the Rockefeller commission report it becomes evident that a bit of perspective is required. First, it needs to be said that the opportunity for hypocritical gloating and hostile propaganda given Moscow is a small price to pay for the public cleansing of the CIA that is now going on in Washington. Fortunately, Americans have not held back from the exercise out of the misguided notion that it is not worth the embarrassment, as welcome and useful to the Soviet KGB as that embarrassment unquestionably is. A society like America's, which rests on the knowing consent of the governed, has no other acceptable way to remedy the flaws that afflicted the CIA's performance by virtue of its abuse of secret power.

So, the United States has to be prepared to take its lumps. To read this Soviet reaction literally, however, one would think that the Soviet Union had never engaged in secret intelligence operations abroad or, for that matter, in police repressions at home. In fact, the Russians have never stopped engaging in both. The kinds of CIA activities now being uncovered in the United States are the normal fare of the KGB, an organization which, needless to say, does not have to fear that other elements of Soviet society or government will unmask it in public. Pravda is not likely to report, for instance, that KGB subsidies sustain the strikes which are one of the minority Communist party's principal anti-democratic tactics in Portugal today. Do not hold your breath waiting for a Politburo member to deplore the continuing surveillance of millions of Soviet citizens by the KGB.

The disclosure of CIA misdeeds tempts some properly outraged Americans to conclude that there is no real difference between the CIA and KGB, or between their respective societies. This is a critical point. Certainly both organizations have regarded themselves, at least in their foreign operations, as professional and patriotic. Whether one or the other has been more adventuresome or more effective abroad is, on the basis of the known facts, hard to say. In respect to domestic activities, however, no meaningful comparison can be made.

The CIA and FBI function in a free society. There is a limit to how far they can stray. And they can be called to account: that is, in fact, what we are now witnessing. But the KGB represents the fundamental method of government in a country like the Soviet Union: There is hardly any limit short of outright Stalinist terror on what it can do, and there is no way to call it to account. We Americans sometimes lash ourselves rhetorically by declaring that there is no difference between ourselves and the Russians. But the preservation of that difference is actually the essential and welcome purpose of the current inquiry into the CIA.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Energy: What Next?

The vision of a coherent energy policy which the Democrats in Congress conceived with some promise four months ago is rapidly dissolving. Carefully contrived compromises among opposing values are falling victim to political opportunism and temerity.

Although President Ford's own Federal Energy Administration is under justified attack for inefficiency and lack of policy, Congress itself is providing abundant warrant for the President's diversionary charge of "drift and dawdle" on Capitol Hill.

To say that Congress may yet salvage something of value is not to minimize the extent of the damage already done. The Ways and Means Committee Energy Conservation Bill, which the Democratic majority so savaged on the House floor, was not the whole energy package. But the lack of concern and courage displayed by the legislators bodes ill for any constructive alternative to the President's heavy-handed formula to tax all crude oil imports and force indiscriminate price increases upon all petroleum consumers.

Congressmen may have thought they were doing their constituents a favor by sparing them the burdens of a minimal and graduated gasoline tax; they certainly were made aware that they were doing the automobile industry a favor by rejecting stiff penalties against the most fuel-inefficient cars. Just how great a favor these setbacks for conservation turn out to be will become apparent at the first sign of next winter's chills, when householders find out how much their home heating oil will cost under the President's tariff and decontrol program.

While most attention has been focused on the attempt to devise an equitable tax to induce gasoline saving, other elements in what might have been a rational energy program have been making their way through the insanely disorganized maze of committees that compete for energy policy responsibility. There is still a possibility that these less dramatic measures will fare better on the House and Senate floors than the emasculated tax bill. But the Democratic leadership is so flabby, and energy matters are scattered so widely over the congressional landscape, that passage of rational legislation is dubious at best.

Bills to open the Navy petroleum reserves and establish a reserve stockpile for future anti-boycott insurance are well advanced in the legislative mill. So are measures to make automotive fuel efficiency standards mandatory, instead of voluntary as the administration prefers, and a new system of letting natural gas prices rise on an orderly schedule, sufficiently to encourage new production without a total deregulation that would bring windfall profits to producers and interstate pipelines.

These are integral parts of the Democratic energy program which was unveiled so confidently last February. They are all necessary to reduce this country's dependence on imported Arab oil which, in lieu of a serious conservation effort, is only worsening. In the last quarter of 1974, 18 per cent of imported oil came from the Arab producers: the comparable figure now is almost 23 per cent, and rising.

It was the Arab oil boycott of 1973 that dramatized America's vulnerability to unreliable foreign supplies—before that vulnerability became as great as it is now. The question is whether Congress is capable of acting responsibly on energy policy, without the threat of an immediate crisis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Portugal: Need for Respite

What Portugal most needs, and what the Supreme Revolutionary Council seemed determined it shall not have, is a respite from the do-it-yourself psychiatry which has kept it in a state of tension for more than a year. The political committee of the Revolutionary Council has been meeting for nearly a week ostensibly to find a way out of the political crisis. The political crisis is caused, though, by just such meetings as this. They are held in secret and they flood the country with rumors. When decisions are announced, they turn out to be only interim decisions, subject to another meeting before long.

The process can be regarded as sinister or irritating according to which view is taken of the revolutionary leadership . . . If the Revolutionary Council is not a Communist caucus, what is it? It sees itself in the same mold as Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement which the armed forces failed to defeat . . . Like a liberation movement, it distrusts political parties, and for the same reasons. It was not political parties but the armed forces which got rid of the old regime. That gives them, in their view, the credentials to run the new one. It is an old argument that if the armed forces wanted to use it they should not have allowed elections to a constituent assembly to take place . . . It is in the assembly that the "way out of the political crisis" can and ought to be found, not in the all-night political orgies of the self-perpetuating Revolutionary Council.

—From the Guardian (London).

Meteorological Warfare

The year 2000 nears. The tension between the United States and the Soviet Union has not stopped mounting and they are now at the edge of war. But a different kind of war. The Soviets in fact are threatening to melt the immense glaciers of the North Pole which would provoke a rise in the level of the oceans, flooding the coasts of the United States and all the large cities like New York. The Americans reply by threatening to use their technology to change the climate and provoke a catastrophic drought in the Soviet Union. Science fiction? For the moment, yes. But tomorrow, like space exploration, this hypothesis could become a reality . . . Meteorological warfare began in Vietnam. Though it was long kept hidden to avoid the embarrassing consequences of such acts, the Americans used it for more than six years . . . But "playing" with the environment is dangerous. Russians and Americans are perfectly aware of that. This is why they are currently negotiating in Geneva a ban on "meteorological warfare."

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 20, 1900

BERLIN—Utterly unexpected news has just reached this city that the Holy Synod of Russia has just issued a secret ukase, excommunicating Count Tolstoi, on account of his novel, "The Resurrection." It declared that the count has shown himself clearly and plainly to be an enemy of the Orthodox Christian Church.

Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1925

NEW YORK—The boxing gates have taken a big falling off in the United States recently, and it appears as if the days of the big money, outside of a championship match, with Jack Dempsey involved, are gone and that now the battlers will have to be content with a much smaller slice, until a new colorful figure can be promoted.



'Let That Rap on the Knuckles Be a Lesson to You!'

Brezhnev's Secret Weapon—II

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—At first sight, the possibility of environmental warfare may seem "completely fantastic," says a Soviet journal, but its use in some form or another "cannot be excluded." It says that U.S. research shows that the electricity in the atmosphere could be used "to suppress the mental activity" of large groups of people in target areas. A sonic generator tuned to an infrasound frequency could induce "feelings of depression, fear, panic, terror and despair," and could even kill. "Work is in progress to find ways to change the nature of lightning," to increase its power and "to direct electric charges of tremendous power against specified targets."

The banning of these and many other weapons of science fiction was demanded in a draft convention presented to the United Nations by the Soviet Union last September. No one paid much attention then, but Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev's new call for international agreements to ban the creation of new weapons, "even more awesome" than nuclear arms, suggests that the Kremlin may soon demand more attention for its proposal. Brezhnev did not say that he had environmental warfare in mind, but these are the only weapons developments now conceivable which seem to qualify for the "more awesome" category.

Danger to World

International Life, the Moscow journal in which the article on environmental warfare appeared, is the most serious and authoritative Soviet monthly dealing with foreign affairs. Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the main army daily, also had an article on "the exceptional danger to the whole world" posed by the modification of the environment "for destructive military purposes."

In Soviet discussions of the subject, the "special danger" of environmental warfare is seen in the possibility that "it may be waged by the aggressor secretly for many years," with his victim being unaware of it and therefore unable to take action to counter it. Hurricanes, floods, droughts and earthquakes occur quite frequently in some areas, says International Life, and it would be difficult to identify any of these that might be artificially induced.

A tornado, says Red Star, generates on the average an amount of energy equivalent to 30 kilotons of TNT, or one and a half times the power of the Hiroshima atom bomb. For an average hurricane, the figure would be 1,000 megatons, which would "naturally" cause irreparable disasters if used "for military purposes."

The Soviet articles say that nuclear tests were conducted in Nevada to experiment with artificially induced earthquakes, and that other methods were used for the same purpose in Colorado. The Soviet Union admits only to rainmaking and rain-suppression efforts, and to hail and fog dispersal, but it concedes that such programs could also be used for "destructive military ends." The Pentagon, which also concedes as much, is spending about $2 million a year on weather research. Pentagon officials say that this is necessary both for peaceful purposes and for the development of weapons in case a potential enemy does so.

Rains in Vietnam

There is a distinction between weather modification on the one hand and climate and environment modification on the other. The rains which the U.S. Air Force caused over Vietnam to wash out parts of the Ho Chi Minh Trail had little military effect and no lasting environmental effect, even though in some areas the rainfall was increased by 30 per cent over average levels. But the damage caused in Vietnam by herbicides and defoliants could, according to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, take 20 years to repair in some areas.

Fog dispersal at airfields is an example of weather modification for military purposes which has long been used. The Soviet Union would certainly oppose any ban on this. But what if the enemy infantry is advancing under cover of fog? Would the convention allow the defenders to disperse the fog—or the attackers to create an artificial fog cover, which, after all, would be no different in principle from a smokescreen?

No one admits to any work on the modification of the climate and the environment for military purposes. Both the Soviet Union and the United States agreed, during the last Nixon-Brezhnev summit, to work to avert any such danger, and officials of both countries have since met a number of times to discuss the issue.

Among the dangers discussed in the Soviet press is the possible melting of the Arctic ice which could be brought about by a small nuclear explosion, causing tidal waves which would roll over coastal cities and regions. Tidal waves might also be caused by explosions on the edge of the Continental Shelf, and the Soviet draft convention calls for a specific ban on these and many other such activities. Among them are modifications of the climate which might create desert areas, and the deliberate destruction of the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.

Ozone 'Window'

A localized "window" in the ozone layer would, it is said, let through the ultraviolet rays which would burn all living things underneath. What the Soviet press does not say is how such a window could be kept localized. There is, indeed, good reason to say that none of the dangers foreseen by it, and specified in the Soviet draft convention, are becoming "more acute and urgent with every day," to use Brezhnev's phrase, except in the general sense that today is closer to tomorrow than yesterday was.

Why, then, the sudden sense of urgency and of dire danger which Brezhnev now seeks to communicate?

Mr. Kissinger has made it clear that there would not be much point to the projected Ford-Brezhnev summit in the autumn unless the SALT-2 agreement was ready for signing. Brezhnev badly needs the summit meeting as part of his preparations for the new party congress, but neither side seems inclined to make the concessions now needed for a SALT agreement.

An agreement to ban environmental warfare might be easier to reach. It might give Brezhnev a pretext for a summit visit to Washington—if the White House is prepared to play his game—and for claiming a momentous victory in the cause of peace and the security of future generations.

South Africa: A Difference of Law

By Anthony Lewis

JOHANNESBURG—A crucial fact of life in present-day South Africa is the growing role of blacks in the urban industrial economy. The visitor has only to open his eyes to see the phenomenon. There are Africans at the cash registers in Woolworth's, Africans operating bulldozers, Africans in skilled factory jobs.

Those would have been unlikely sights just a few years ago. By statute, skilled jobs were reserved mostly for whites. Officially, they still are, but the statutes have been overwhelmed by economic necessity. Employers, unable to find white workers in a booming economy, have made informal arrangements with government and with white unions to hire blacks for ever more skilled work.

An American or European, familiar with his own country's social history, might assume that the growing economic significance of a submerged class would lead to organization and then to a political role. There would emerge, that is, the equivalent of the early British trade union leaders or a Martin Luther King jr.

Difference

But there is a critical difference here that makes any such assumption foolish. In the United States, the system of law usually protects one's right to express opinions and to organize, politically and economically. In South Africa, law tends to be on the other side—the side of the state. Expression or organization outside approved bounds is difficult, indeed extremely dangerous.

Americans are likely to know something about the harshness of some South African laws. We are aware that Africans must have permits to be in particular areas, including all cities, and that hundreds of thousands are prosecuted every year for not having the requisite passes. We know that people can be detained indefinitely without trial, on the order of a police official, without recourse to a court.

What may be so clear, from outside, is the overwhelming political purpose and effect of these laws. They are designed to maintain the system of white power in South Africa, with blacks left to find their basic rights in proposed tribal "homelands." Accordingly, a speech or activity that would hardly raise an eyebrow in America may be a grave offense here.

Detention

The Terrorism Act of 1967, for example, makes it a crime to "cause, encourage or further feelings of hostility between the white and other inhabitants of the republic" with intent to "endanger the maintenance of law and order." This is a capital offense. If the judge does not impose a death sentence upon conviction, the minimum is a prison term of five years.

A teen-age black is serving a five-year term, under the act, for writing a crude anti-white poem and showing it to a single person, a girl friend. Right now 13 leaders of an African student organization have been charged, among other things, with writing plays and articles that "portray historical events in such a way as to cause . . . hostility, resentment or hatred by the blacks toward the whites."

Apart from the criminal law, there is the power of the government to "ban" individuals. Robert Sobukwe was sent to prison for three years in 1960 for inciting people to demonstrate against the pass laws. He was then detained for six years in a stockade on Robben Island, alone except for occasional visitors. Now he is out, but banned. He must stay in one town, cannot leave his home between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., cannot meet more than one person at a time and cannot be quoted in any publication.

In short, anyone who comes forward as a leader in a sensitive area risks being lopped off. Knowing that, African workers in some plants have taken to the extraordinary device of appearing en masse to demand wage increases, refusing to designate a leader or even a bargaining committee.

Africans are not allowed to form official trade unions, but there are unofficial ones and there have been strikes and protests.

Escape Valves

The question that looms over all of life in South Africa is whether the pressures for change will find escape valves here and there—or whether there will be some kind of explosion. Four million whites share a country with near 21 million non-whites whose impatience is likely to grow.

It is a mistake for foreigners to come to simple conclusions about any country, and South Africa is an especially complicated place. For all the harshness of its law, for instance, it is not a totalitarian society. There are editors and playwrights and judges here who would not be tolerated for a moment in the Soviet Union. But Americans who experience this country should feel a deepened gratitude for their own society's vision of law.

The South African government yearns for symbols of foreign approval these days, especially from the United States. It is right to ask understanding of complexity, but sympathy is another matter so long as law is used in a way different from our own tradition—used as an instrument of state power.

Letters

View of Taiwan

In reference to the article on Taiwan by Don Oberdorfer (IHT, June 16), I would like to put in a word, having just come back from living there a year. In the public buses in Taipei one may see the following sign: "Do not talk about the country's affairs in public places."

I found it to be absolutely respected. It isn't Chinese to be extremist. And it is precisely the fact of having a $895 per capita income which successfully prevents any stirrings of dissatisfaction. The Mainlanders from 1949 form 15 per cent of the island's population. They run the government, the press, and the schools, where all classes are taught in Mandarin Chinese and the local Taiwanese language is forbidden by law.

Issues of Newsweek are sold with photographs of Mao Tse-tung deleted, and even the World Book has passed through the censors' hands: Huge blanks appear under the heading "Communism," and revolutionary photographs are replaced by shiny prints of Ming ceramics.

It would be hard for anyone just passing through to glimpse behind the courteousness, the self-assurance, the staggeringly impressive display of concrete facts and figures.

Behind is a government even more worthy of criticism than President Park's regime in South Korea.

ABIGAIL STERLING.

Paris.

French 'Sour Grapes'

Serge Dassault's Paris Air Show remarks are once again laced with typical French "sour grapes". He indicates that a NATO decision against his Daddy's F-1 Mirage is a blow to European unity.

Firstly, it is now general knowledge that the Mirage is comparatively more costly and technically inferior to the U.S. F-16 fighter.

Secondly, France has not renewed its membership in the European "defense club"—NATO! If Dassault is really concerned with European unity, then I suggest he start lobbying for France's re-entry to the "club." Until such time, I see no logical reason why he should expect privileges normally accorded to responsible "dues-paying" NATO members.

So stop crying in your "kir", Serge, and join the club.

BOB GRUBB.

Paris.

Unromantic View of U.S. Presidency

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON, — Power worship is the sand in civilization's salad, and swooning about the presidency is an especially tiresome form of that worship. Two new books—hymnals, really—wax mystical about the office.

Theodore White, campaign chronicler, has written "Breach of Faith" in which he is not, alas, content to present a workmanlike account of Nixon's fall. Near the end of the book White strips his intellectual gears, asserting that this is a crucial American belief:

"... that the presidency, the supreme office, would make noble any man who held its responsibilities. The office would burn the dross from his character; his duties would, by their very weight, make him a superior man, fit to sustain the burden of the law, wise and enduring enough to resist the clash of all selfish interests."

White says: "That myth held for about two centuries." What applesauce! Americans have believed some bizarre things, but not that the presidency could transform Millard Fillmore (or Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Tyler, Taylor, Grant, Hayes, etc.) into a superior, selfless, drossless character.

White is an incorrigible romantic. He attributes to the unromantic American people his own belief that power tends to ennoble, not corrupt. Warming to this theme, White says:

"Of all the political myths out of which the Republic was born ... none was more hopeful than the crowning myth of the presidency ..." Now note how White defines that myth: "that the people, in their shared wisdom, would be able to choose the best man to lead them."

White equates the presidency with his romantic misunderstanding of democracy. He seems to think that the rationale for democracy is not just that it produces legitimate and disposable regimes, but that it actually produces government by "the best men."

Certainly the Founding Fathers did not believe that. They drafted a Constitution that would restrain the president, like everyone else. They understood that some scoundrels would become presidents and some presidents would become scoundrels.

"Politics in America," White rhapsodizes, "is the binding secular religion." Not true. Politics is the opiate of giddy wordsmiths, like White and novelist John Hersey, who spin the myths of presidency-worship.

Hersey recently followed Gerald Ford through a week, and the result is "The President," a "minute-by-minute" account of the adventure. In the first minutes with Himself, Hersey nearly came unstuck: "I am far too excited at first to be able to follow what is being said."

A week with Ford—"the prospect staggers me." "I sit here trying to get my bearings." The "great force" of the Oval Office causes strange emotions to seethe in Hersey: "This room is an egg of light. I have seen that each person who comes into it is lit up in two senses: bathed in brightness and a bit high."

"I have clearly seen each face, to the very pores, in a flood of indirect candlepower that rains down from a pure-white ceiling... But there are also dazzling parabolas of power here; authority seems to be diffused as an aspect of the artificial light in the room, and each person who comes into this heady glow seems to be rendered ever so slightly tipsy in it and by it... even the President's closest friends and even the President himself, sitting in a bundle of light behind the desk of the chief, seem to me to take on a barely perceptible extra shine in the ambiguous radiant energy that fills this room."

Either those parabolas of power made Hersey tipsy or he had a religious experience. Indeed, he uses the language of mysticism to describe his reaction to watching a politician work.

Notice the word-picture Hersey paints—a bundle of light, an unnatural shine, a radiant energy, dazzling power, a strangely diffused aura of authority. These are devices great religious artists have used when portraying Christ. They are intimations of divinity.

It is worth remembering that there have been writers who could enter the precincts of power without dissolving into puddles of goo.

Once President Franklin D. Roosevelt—and no one could be more imperial than he—was talking with Westbrook Pegler, who lacked Hersey's gift for being dazzled, especially where FDR was concerned. FDR, exercising his royal right to be familiar, said, "Look here, West,..." and Pegler snapped: "What was that, Frank?"

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Ford's Panel On Refugees Goes Slowly

Advisory Unit Held 2 Meetings in Month

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT).—A month ago, President Ford set up a Citizens' Advisory Commission to help with the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees.

Since then, the panel has held two meetings and its director said yesterday, "Basically, we've been occupied with bringing the commission members up to speed [illegible]... the situation."

"Time is of the essence," Mr. Ford said when he announced the establishment of the group on May 19, but the executive order itself was somewhat vague. The commission, headed by John Eisenhower, was to "advise" the President and "seek to facilitate" refugee resettlement.

The group was given $10,000 for its first month of operation and a staff of 10 was recruited from various government departments. Roger Semerad, the director, came from the Domestic Council.

Bringing the commission's members "up to speed" on the situation has meant, among other things, the two meetings in Washington; visits to the reception centers by some members; the compilation by the staff of "background papers" and speech material.

Two-Part Focus

In the two meetings, Mr. Semerad said, it was decided "to focus on two things: the advisory role to the President and using the commission's resources to stimulate new sponsorship areas and a better understanding of what sponsorship entails."

The voluntary agencies that were given the primary responsibility for resettlement, he said, have indicated that they would be able to find sponsors for only about half of the 130,000 refugees who fled Vietnam.

So the commission is aiming at the "untapped resource" of community and service organizations. They have pointed to the state of Washington, which has sponsored a number of refugees, as a model for other states. Maine is indicated a similar willingness to sponsor refugees.

There are additional plans. A number of persons whom Mr. Semerad would describe only as "important national figures" have said they would sponsor "a family or group of families." And there are tentative plans for public service advertising campaigns, including television spots.



Associated Press.

GREEK PRESIDENT—Constantine Tsatsos (right), the new President of Greece, congratulated by Premier Constantine Caramanlis after parliament elected him yesterday.

Tsatsos, 76, an Ex-Professor, Is Elected President of Greece

ATHENS, June 19 (UPI).—The Greek parliament today elected Constantine Tsatsos as the first President of Greece's new republic.

In a secret ballot, the 76-year-old former university professor nominated by Premier Constantine Caramanlis's New Democracy party received 210 of 295 votes cast.

Former Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos, the candidate of the opposition Center Union party, received 65 votes and 20 ballots were left blank, a parliamentary spokesman said.

A two-thirds majority was required on the first ballot. With the New Democracy party controlling 216 of the 300 seats in parliament, Mr. Tsatsos's election for a five-year term was virtually assured.

Mr. Tsatsos will take the oath of office tomorrow. Under the new Greek Constitution that went into effect last week, Mr. Tsatsos is replacing provisional President Michael Stassinopoulos, who took office in December.

Pathet Lao Giving Seminars To Help Civil Service Adapt

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 19 (NYT).—Throughout Laos, civil servants are attending seminars to rid them of what a high Pathet Lao official yesterday called "their erroneous conceptions."

"We want them to learn the new," the Communist official said, stressing that Laos, now dominated by the pro-Communist Pathet Lao while remaining nominally under the leadership of a neutralist Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, would continue to need the technical expertise of the civil servants. Almost all Laotians with higher education work for the government.

A high civil servant who has attended seminars reflected on his position under the new circumstances.

"I say to myself that, if I was able to stay on with the corruption of the old regime, I must stay on with those who want really to create a new Laos," he explained. "I am ready to sacrifice a certain material and intellectual comfort that I enjoy now because the only other choice is to leave the country."

Since April, when the Communists took over South Vietnam and Cambodia and the Pathet Lao influence grew rapidly in Laos, several hundred former officials have fled across the Mekong River to Thailand.

The civil servant, educated in France, said that he had decided to stay although aware that under the Communist-dominated government he must limit the exercise of his critical judgment.

"We intellectuals must allow this judgment to be restrained by the necessity of reaching the objective of the new system," he said.

Laotian Objective

He defined the objective as finding a way "how Laotians can have a decent existence in an independent country without having their destiny determined by whether they have money or not." He added, with implied reference to the uncertainty whether American aid will continue:

"Laos does not want to be poor, but if money and the comfort of some, like myself, would hinder the attainment of the objective, we will have to adapt to being poor. We may have to return to a primitive state."

Reviewing the long American involvement in Laos, he said that one result was that Laos had been allowed to be open to the outside world.

"The Americans made it possible for me to see more than if I had always been under the Pathet Lao," he said. "I must say, the Americans made it possible to create people with a broader view."

But he condemned the United States for lavishly supporting a corrupt and inefficient regime.

"They closed their eyes to all the faults of the leadership," he said. "They knew the leaders were not competent, so they brought great quantities of Americans to do what Laotians should have done. It was a vicious circle. The Americans accepted the leadership and the leaders were pleased to accept their hollow role. Both sides were ostriches."

U.S. Official Halted

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 19 (AP).—The Communist-dominated government barred an American official from leaving the country today, contending that he had not made final payments to Lao employees of the defunct U.S. AID mission here.

The U.S. Embassy protested the incident. An embassy spokesman said Michael Rogal, the AID finance officer, had been scheduled to board a commercial flight for Bangkok, leaving Laos permanently. Immigration officials told him that, "since his work was not finished, he would not be allowed to depart," the spokesman said.

Famine in Cambodia

BANGKOK, June 19 (AP).—Famine is reported ravaging Cambodia and South Vietnam's new rulers say starvation is a major problem in Saigon.

Some relief officials and Western diplomats here estimate more than 1 million Cambodians—an eighth of the country's population—may die of starvation or hunger-related diseases in the next 18 months.

In South Vietnam, Liberation Radio said: "The problem of starvation in Saigon... which is prevailing now is one of the most cruel consequences caused by the neocolonial economic policy of the American imperialists and their lackeys."

Shmuel Bergman Is Dead, Israel's Top Philosopher

JERUSALEM, June 19 (UPI).—Shmuel Hugo Bergman, 92, one of Israel's foremost philosophers and author of numerous textbooks died yesterday.

A native of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Bergman studied in Prague and Berlin before he went to Palestine in 1920. He was professor-emeritus in philosophy at the Hebrew University at the time of his death.

Mr. Bergman was twice awarded the Israel Prize for his books on philosophy.

Bruno Migliorini

FLORENCE, June 19 (UPI).—Bruno Migliorini, 78, one of Italy's leading linguists, died yesterday.

Prof. Migliorini edited several Italian dictionaries. He was on a team of linguists working on a new dictionary scheduled for completion around the year 2000.

James P. Baxter 3d

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 19 (AP).—James P. Baxter 3d, 82, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and former president of Williams College died Tuesday. Mr. Baxter won the Pulitzer in 1947 for his "Scientists Against Time," a history of the Office of Scientific Research and Development in World War II.

3 Saharans Surrender

EL AAIUN, Spanish Sahara, June 19 (Reuters).—Three Saharans in the Moroccan Army have surrendered to Spanish Sahara police and said their company had orders to attack two Spanish outposts, the Cifra news agency of Spain reported yesterday.

Queen Elizabeth Sends Plea To Amin to Spare Briton's Life

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, June 19 (NYT).—Queen Elizabeth has sent a personal message to President Idi Amin of Uganda appealing to him to spare the life of a Briton.

The message was carried to Kampala today by two senior British Army officers. The dispatch of these officers, under whom President Amin served as a sergeant when Britain was the colonial power in Uganda, was one of several demands made by the Ugandan leader as a condition for sparing Dennis Hills, 61, who faces a firing squad this weekend.

Mr. Hills was found guilty of treason by a military tribunal for having written slightingly of the President in the manuscript of a book not yet published. The case against him had earlier been thrown out by a civil court.

The Queen cast aside questions of protocol with her plea to the former heavyweight boxing champion of the African regiments. There is no record of such an intervention before, nor of a comparable situation between Commonwealth partners.

President Amin met the Queen when he was in Britain in July, 1971, and had lunch with her at Buckingham Palace.

Second Man Acquitted

For the last week, the lives of two Britons had been threatened by President Amin. But the military tribunal today acquitted Stanley Smolen, the second man, of a charge of hoarding cooking oil and packets of detergent. Reports from Kampala said that President Amin congratulated Mr. Smolen, a businessman, on his release.

A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight: "We hope that clemency will now be shown to Mr. Hills." The spokesman did not disclose the terms of the Queen's message. But the appeal was written to a President of a Commonwealth country from the head of the Commonwealth, he said.

The bearer of the message to Kampala is Lt. Gen. Sir Chandos Blair, commanding officer of the King's African Rifles, the British-officered colonial force. He now is governor of Edinburgh Castle. The second officer is Maj. Ian Grahame, now retired from the army.

Britons on all levels have not bothered greatly to conceal their contempt and dislike for President Amin. The President's clear intention in the case of the two Britons was to humiliate the British and, at the same time, gain some practical advantage.

He wants spare parts for British-made military equipment and the expulsion from Britain of Ugandans who fled the country after his military coup in 1971. Presumably, he sees them as threats to his grip on the country.

President Amin did not reply to a letter from Prime Minister Harold Wilson last week and the prospects for Mr. Hills seemed grimmer with each passing day.

Laborites to End Boycott of EEC

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—The Labor party has decided to end its boycott of the Common Market's European Parliament.

Labor party members of Parliament last night voted to send a delegation to the advisory body which meets in Luxembourg, and Strasbourg.

The delegation will consist of 12 Labor members of the House of Commons and 6 from the House of Lords. The Conservatives and Liberals have sent representatives to the European Parliament since Britain joined the Common Market in January, 1973.



AP.

Dennis Hills

Canadian Church To Ordain Women

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP).—The Anglican Church of Canada has authorized the ordination of women as priests, it was learned today.

The decision last night made by the Church's General Synod in Quebec was expected to have wide implications for the Anglican communion, which has branches around the world involving 45 million members.

The Most Rev. E.W. Scott, primate of the Canadian Church, said that the action "will have a significant influence on other provinces of the Anglican communion."

Malaysia King Chosen

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 19 (Reuters).—A conference of rulers of the Malaysian states has chosen the Sultan of Kelantan as the new Yang Dipertuan Agong, or King, of Malaysia. The Sultan of Pahang was elected his deputy.

Indian Party's Drive to Save Mrs. Gandhi Sharply Assailed

By Eric Pace

NEW DELHI, June 19 (NYT).—A series of appeals to Indian national feeling that the Congress party has been making recently on behalf of its beleaguered leader, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, received a flood of opposition criticism today.

Glorifying Indian achievements, decrying foreign threats and even denouncing uncomplimentary novels about India, the ruling party has argued that true patriotism means support for Mrs. Gandhi—although a legal showdown is approaching over her conviction on charges of electoral corruption.

The opposition outcry today was touched off by a Congress party meeting last night at which Mrs. Gandhi, who also has been appealing to Indian patriotism, was praised as the personification of the nation. "India is Indira and Indira is India," a Congress party leader cried.

"Dangerous claptrap," said the Hindustan Times, a perennial opponent of Mrs. Gandhi. "Fascist techniques," said the Motherland, the newspaper of an opposition party, the Jan Sangh. And several opposition spokesmen claimed that the appeals to nationalist emotions constituted an improper attempt to influence the Indian Supreme Court.

Request Expected

The Supreme Court is to receive a request from Mrs. Gandhi's lawyers tomorrow that it schedule next Monday as the date for the submission of an appeal of her conviction along with a request for a postponement of the conviction's effects.

A local court, in finding Mrs. Gandhi guilty last week of corrupt electoral practices in 1971, ruled that she was not entitled to a seat in Parliament, which is a precondition to her remaining Prime Minister. But the ruling does not take effect until next month.

Seemingly uncowed by her legal entanglements, Mrs. Gandhi struck a nationalist note again today when she told a group of supporters that she had been holding rallies "to make it clear to the world that India has the capacity to face all challenges."

Familiar Appeals

The content of the Congress party's nationalist appeals is largely familiar to Indians—except for the new stress the party is putting on the idea, voiced by Foreign Minister Yeshwantrad Chavan among others, that her leadership is inseparable from the life of India.

"There are few instances when an individual becomes identified with the life of the nation," Mr. Chavan declared yesterday. "Mrs. Gandhi has provided one such instance."

Thus the Congress party is now linking Mrs. Gandhi's identity with the abstract notion of the Indian nation, otherwise known as *bharat mata* — Hindi for mother India.

Anti-Islam Motive Laid To King Faisal's Killer

RIYADH, June 19 (AP).—Prince Faisal Ibn Musad Abdul Aziz, 27, confessed before his public beheading yesterday that he killed King Faisal, his 70-year-old uncle, to put an end to the rule of Islam here in Saudi Arabia, the government radio reported today.

The broadcast said the American-educated prince told his captors that he wanted to end the influence of the state religion because it "was standing in the way of development in the country." But the broadcast said that the nation will glorify King Faisal, who was slain March 28, by implementing with greater vigor his plans and the teachings of Islam.

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NEW YORK

American Art 1900 to 1932 —Much More Than Nostalgia

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—The almost irresistible temptation, viewing the Whitney Museum's summer exhibition, is to let it summon up the past. Let its photographs of old friends now gone (Stuart Davis, John Marin, John Sloan, Walt Kuhn, among many others), its collection of letters serve as balm at season's end.

But that is not what the exhibition, called "The Whitney Studio Club and American Art 1900-1932" is about. In 1932, the Whitney Museum, founded the year before, presented its first exhibition in the series of annual and biennial events that would systematically chart the course of American art for the next three decades or so (after that the shows kept coming, but not always with an apparent system).

The beginning date of 1900 is also fairly arbitrary, marking the approximate time that Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, a serious sculptor far more interested in art than in the social world in which she was born, took a Greenwich Village studio and became *the friend and patron of artists* including Robert Henri, Arthur B. Davies, William Glackens. Soon afterwards she opened her studio to frequent and informal exhibitions of work by the artists she admired and supported. This was a time when academicism still had a tight grip on American art. By 1918 she had formally launched the Whitney Studio Club, naming her friend Juliana Force as director. She would later become director of the Whitney Museum as well.

Total Belief

Mrs. Whitney's was a kind of art patronage hard to imagine these days. Obviously it involved no search for social status. It was no ego trip. It didn't anticipate profitable sales. It spoke only of a total belief in living and progressive art and artists (although some don't look very progressive now) regardless of the style in which they chose to work! *Artists as unlike as Edward Hopper, Reuben Nakian, Oscar Bluemner, John Steuart Curry* had their first solo shows under the Whitney aegis. She displayed their pictures here, sent them abroad and bought them. Her list of private benefactions, from paying studio rent and hospital bills to underwriting European study trips, was endless.

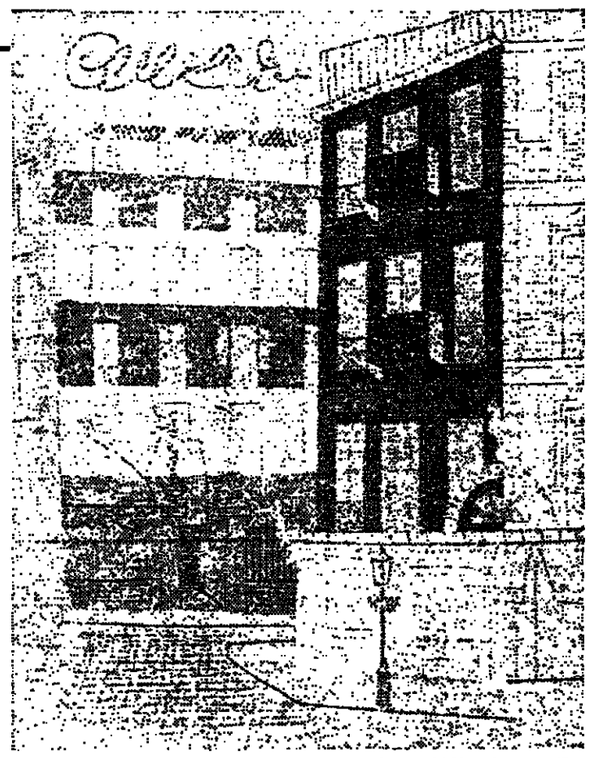
But the exhibition is not about this either. It is an admittedly sparse but intense picture of what happened to American art during the first third of the century, when—and partially because—Mrs. Whitney and her side-de-camp, Juliana Force, fought what proved to be a very good fight, although in time the victory, and, indeed, the battle itself, were ignored by newcomers among critics, collectors, museum men.

It is all at the Whitney to see now.

American art before abstract expressionism was by no means the desert of social realism and rural-scene painting it is so often blasted as having been. *In the show* are stunning abstractions by Morgan Russell (1914), O'Keeffe, Weber and Marsden Hartley (1915), John Covert (1916), Macdonald-Wright (1918), Feininger (1921), Bluemner (1927), Patrick Henry Bruce (1930).

American art was no provincial backwater before 1950. The influence of Cézanne, Bonnard and other post-impressionists made itself felt on Maurice Prendergast as early as 1913, on John Marin by 1926, on *Stuart Davis in 1928*. The Italian futurists had their early effect on Joseph Stella and Abraham Walkowitz, to mention only two of many.

The country was alive with ideas far more experimental than the strong realist tradition encompassed—but even the realist strain, as seen in the present Whitney show in Hopper, Burchfield, Soyer, Du Bois, Marsh, Bellows, was constantly revitalized.



Stuart Davis's "Place Pas-de-Loup" (1928) from the Whitney Museum of American Art's summer exhibition.

LONDON

Settling Old Scores

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 19 (IHT).—Novelties come and novelties go on concert programs, some more novel than others, but I can hardly recall a more engagingly imaginative novelty than the one offered by Philomusica at Queen Elizabeth Hall last night, when the orchestra, under David Littaur, played the full score written by Hugo Riesenfeld for "Beau Geste," with the picture (1927) running on the silent screen.

This was a happy reminder of a relatively brief period in motion picture history when large theaters had resident orchestras of symphonic proportions, and when many reputable composers found in writing for silent films a congenial opportunity to reconcile the normally conflicting claims of creativity and commerce.

The score for "Beau Geste" was one of the last. Synchronized scores recorded on film were already being composed, and talking pictures were in the offing. Most composers of concert music found themselves unable to accept the restrictive disciplines imposed by the priority given to dialogue, and left the field to a new breed wholly dedicated to the film and its special requirements.

The evolution was inevitable and inexorable, but something was lost, first in the physical presence of the live orchestra, and then in the opportunity afforded the composer in synchronized recording of establishing and sustaining mood, atmosphere and incident in the manner of the symphony or the symphonic poem.

The "Beau Geste" score, heard at this distance in time, and with its endless quotations of everything from "My Buddy" to Dvorak's "New World" symphony, seems more a matter of fanciful fun than of original substance, but then so does the picture. Riesenfeld (or Reisenfeld, as his name was spelled in the program, and as it was probably spelled in his native Vienna) probably meant it seriously enough, and it is fortuitous irony that it comes off today more as good-humored commentary than as serious music.

Better music—and even better *film music*—was provided by Schoenberg's brief "Accompaniment to a Film Scene," written in 1930 for a non-existent film. It was played twice last night, once to a bare screen, and then to projections of abstract paintings by Charlotte Jennings. This was probably a mistake, as everyone had an opportunity to draw his own graphic inferences during the dry run and may have felt, as I did, that Miss Jennings's were about as wrong as wrong can be.

But it was worth hearing. Schoenberg, this little film score suggests, may have missed his true vocation.

PARIS THEATER:

A 'Hamlet' From Romania

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 19 (IHT).—The Nottara Theater of Bucharest has come to the Salle Gemier of the Palais de Chaillot to act three plays in Romanian. On Tuesday evening it opened its Parisian engagement with a challenge and on a lofty if precarious level—with "Hamlet." "Hamlet" in this Romanian interpretation is a theater-going adventure not to be missed.

There never was a more flexible play than the masterpiece of Shakespeare. When first staged, boys took the roles of women and within recent memory women—from Sarah Bernhardt to Judith Anderson—have played the melancholy prince. It has been done in modern dress, in the dress of Franz-Josef's court and in overalls. It has been cut to the ribbons and it has been acted in its entirety—which requires three and half hours. The Dane in modern time has been portrayed by Forbes-Robertson, Eschalov, Moissi, Barrymore and Olivier, the great actors of the century, and he has been played by some of the biggest hams of all time. It has survived everything because it is indestructible.

Dinu Cernescu, the Nottara director in charge, has not actually rewritten "Hamlet," but he has rearranged it. He manipulates the action as though it were a cloak-and-dagger melodrama that suggests the underhand activities of the CIA and the KGB. Horatio here is a dark villain, a sort of Quisling intent on selling his country to the enemy. He sows the seeds of discord at the Danish court to divide the state and make the land ripe for Norwegian conquest. As the paid agent of Fortinbras, he invents the ghost and masquerades as the phantom to spur Hamlet to revenge, though Claudius remains guilty of his brother's murder. To underscore the intrigue Fortinbras comes on occasionally to clap Horatio on the shoulder for his fruitful treachery.



N. Svaico,

Gilda Marinesco, Alexandre Repan in "Hamlet."

Bits of the text have been transposed. "To be or not to be" is relegated to the last act, a preface to the fatal duel. Polonius is not the senile windbag of tradition but a cunning trickster, a shrewd instrument of the king. To match this revised concept, the play begins with the funeral of the slain monarch with Gertrude taking the crown from the bier to place on Claudius's head as Hamlet looks on in disgust. The scene on the battlements has been eliminated, but some of the scene's dialogue occurs elsewhere. The scenery is restricted to flats and a veranda encircles the auditorium for Hamlet's pursuit of Ophelia, for Polonius's eavesdropping and for the guests of the court's drunken carousals. The costuming is in period.

Stefan Iordache's Hamlet is always attention-holding, despite the language barrier, and there is a wryness to his performance. He is less the sweet prince of Shakespeare than he is the agitated, betrayed victim of crushing political pressures that his clever director has supposed. Gilda Marinescu's Gertrude is a modern, neurotic mother, nearer the consulting room of a present-day psychiatrist than to ancient Elsinore. Often she appears in doubt whether the play is by the Bard or by Somerset Maugham. She is at her best in the closet scene which has, as it has been remarked, Freudian overtones.

Horatio, promoted to important central position in this adaptation, is effectively played by Mircea Anghelescu, though it is odd that Hamlet's boon companion should be so much his senior. Stefan Radof's Polonius is a stern, loud-spoken heavy, and Alexandre Repan's Claudius is a stock-company king. Anda Caropol's Ophelia is fair but earthbound, though Emil Hossu, a handsome Laertes, is to the manner born. Ion Punea and Dorin Moga as Rosencrants and Guildenstern are a likely pair of schemers, and George Paunescu's grave digger (his assistant has been eliminated) scores as the jolly ghoul.

The acting, in brief, is a trifle uneven, in some cases absolutely first-rate and in others of a lower order, but the production has a fine vitality that overcomes certain histrionic flaws, chiefly a tendency to shout. This "Hamlet" will be played again on June 20 and 21.

The second of the Nottara's offerings is "The Eighth Day of the Week" by Radu Dumitru, a warning against atomic warfare not unlike some English and American plays on this theme of 20 years ago.

SHARPS & FLATS

Little Richard, touring Britain, will be in London June 20, at the Odeon Lewisham at 7:30 p.m., the next night in Newcastle, for two shows, at the City Hall. He goes back to London on the 22nd at the Hammersmith Palais at 7:30 and then to Dunstable on the 24th at Queensway Hall, also at 7:30 p.m.

* * *

GENEVA—The Clark Terry quintet will be appearing at the Popcorn jazz club June 23, 24 and 25.

* * *

BRUSSELS—Guitarist Jimmy Gourley will be at Pol's on June 20 and 21. He then goes to the Belgian towns of Knokke Le Zoute, June 23, and Hasselt on June 24.

* * *

FRANKFURT—The country and western group Edison Way will be at the Sinkkasten on June 22 at 8 p.m.

* * *

PARIS—Dr. Feel Good will be at the Olympia on June 21 at 5 p.m. The same night Ted Curson will be at the Théâtre Mouffetard at 10, and then will appear at the Caveau de la Montagne on June 24 and 25. Chris Woods opens for a week at Le Caveau de la Huchette starting June 23. Pianist-singer Alice Darr is at the Champs-Elysées Bar Tahonga every night.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "When Will I Be Loved" by Linda Ronstadt; and in Britain, "Whispering Grass" by Windsor Davies and Don Estelle.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

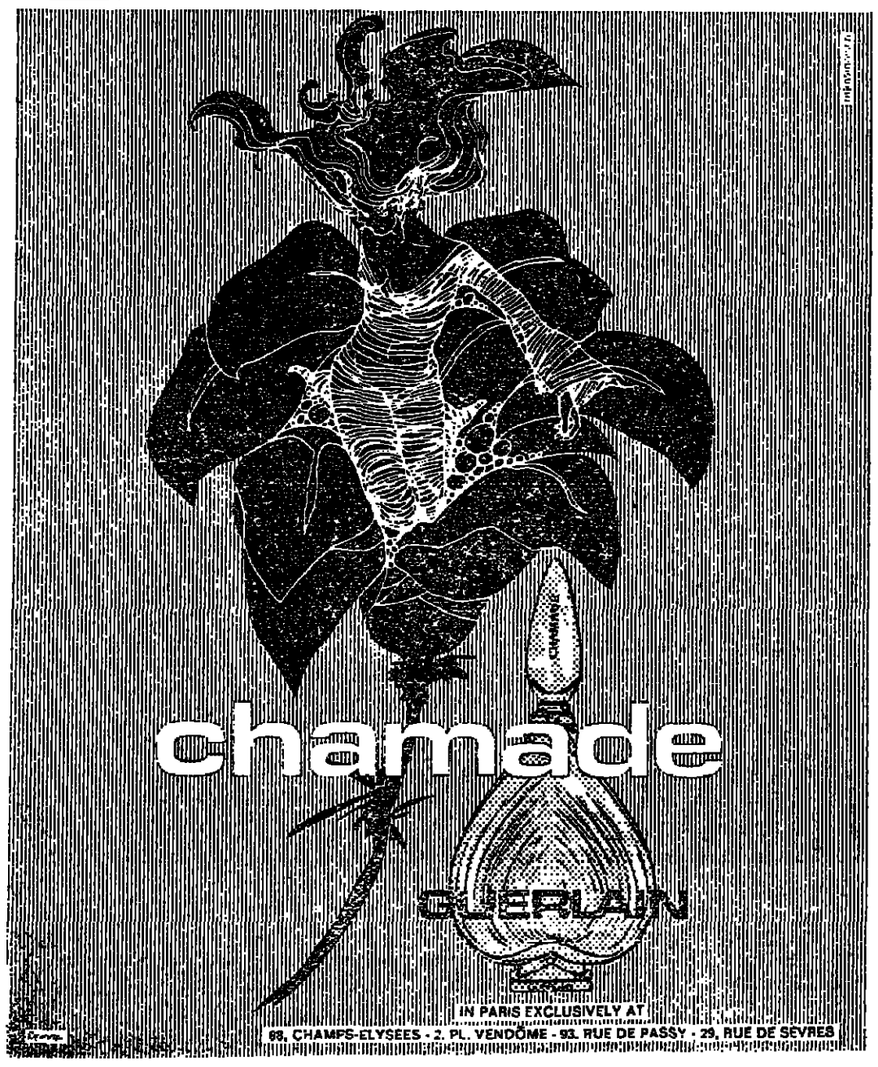


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PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1975

Also Criticizes Union Wage Claims

ank of England Hits Budget Deficit

ONDON, June 19 (AP-DJ).— Bank of England says in its t quarterly bulletin that in- on in Britain has become cal because of too much gov- ent spending and excessive claims by labor unions.

milar views have already been ssed by the Organization for omic Cooperation and De- pment; the Bank for Inter- onal Settlements and the onal Institute for Economic Social Research among others. ever, the Bank of England's rt is the first by a British rnment institution to overtly cise the way the economy is g managed.

mong the points made by the k is that an increase in gov- nent expenditure is taking urces away from domestic in- ment while causing the bal- of payments to deteriorate. ublic expenditure rose in the fiscal year ended March to er cent of the gross national uct from 51 per cent a year er. Moreover, budget projec- s for the current fiscal year cate that government expen- diture might rise to 56 per cent of GNP.

This in itself will mean a fur- ther transfer of resources from production in the private sector, and the situation will be aggra- vated by an increase in the gov- ernment's budget deficit, which will involve creation of money to finance it.

Borrowing Seen Rising

The bank estimated that the government's borrowing require- ment would rise in the current fiscal year to a record £9.1 billion from £7.6 billion the previous year. "The borrowing requirement remains the main source of mon- etary expansion," the bank noted.

The bank also criticized the government for failing to meet its budget targets. "It is clearly important to have effective ar- rangements—whether by fixing cash ceilings or by other means —to prevent unbudgeted increases in spending," the bank said.

Recently, Phillips & Drew, one of London's large brokerage firms, estimated that the government's borrowing requirement in the cur- rent fiscal year could soar to £12 billion instead of the £9.1 billion forecast by the Treasury.

The Bank of England said that wage increases, which rose by nearly a third in the 12 months ended April, had to be moderated.

One of the reasons for the wage explosions has been efforts by some unions to obtain a better pay award than others. The bank said that to avoid "leap-frogging" it would be better to have claims and settlements in all major industries come at the same time of the year.

OPEC Imports Estimate

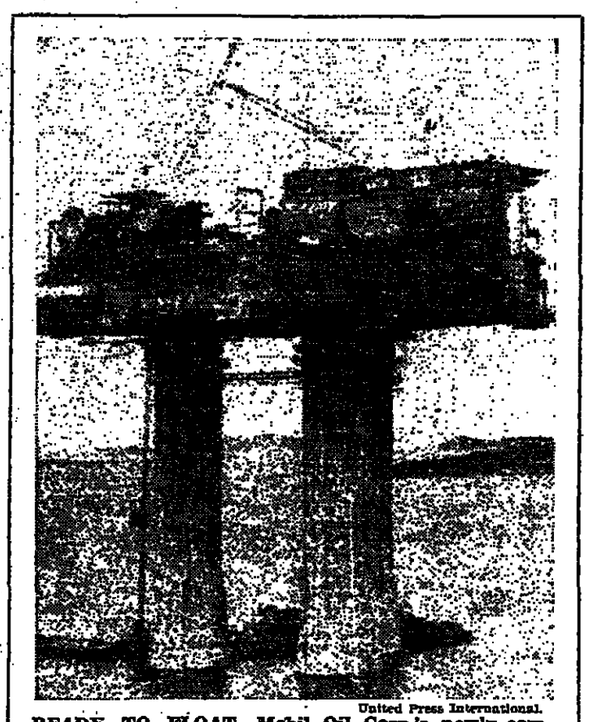
On another subject, the bank estimated that members of the Organization of Petroleum Ex- porting Countries (OPEC) in- creased their imports in the first 1975 quarter enough to almost cut their monetary surplus by half when compared with the fourth 1974 quarter.

The central bank estimated that OPEC receipts totaled $35.3 billion in the first quarter, or only slightly lower than the $38.5 billion earned in the fourth quarter. However, after a sharp rise in imports, OPEC's financial surplus fell to about $8.9 billion from $17.4 billion in the com- parative period.

The bank said that net OPEC investment in the United States during the March quarter fell to about $700 million from $2.6 billion in the fourth quarter. OPEC investment in Britain, in- cluding sterling and foreign cur- rencies, dropped to $2.7 billion from $5 billion, while OPEC in- vestment elsewhere declined to $5.5 billion from $9.8 billion.

Discussing OPEC investment in sterling, the bank estimated that the amount declined to about $800 million in the first quarter compared with $1.2 billion in the fourth quarter.

It noted, however, that OPEC receipts in sterling would, prob- ably decline to 12-13 per cent of total receipts in the quarter ending June compared with 16 per cent in the March quarter. This would indicate that OPEC's investment in sterling might also decline.



United Press International.

READY TO FLOAT—Mobil Oil Corp.'s newly-completed Beryl A platform at Stavanger, Norway. The rig will be floated out into the North Sea on June 29. It will be producing 25,000 barrels a day by year end.

Prices Soar in N.Y., Dow Up 17.5

NEW YORK, June 19 (IHT).— Prices moved sharply ahead on the New York Stock Exchange to- day, surprising some analysts.

The Dow Jones industrial aver- age rose 17.52 points to 845.35 and about 1,110 issues advanced while 350 declined.

Volume totaled 21.45 million shares compared with 15.59 mil- lion yesterday.

Oppenheimer & Co. institu- tional trading department partner Michael Metz called the gain "impressive." He said professional investors and analysts were sur- prised by the gain, adding, "Any time the stock market makes a move motivated by internal con- siderations rather than external news, it has to be taken serious- ly."

Other analysts said the gain was surprising, some saying that it was assisted by earlier news of a jump in personal income in May and a strong rise in May housing starts.

Moore McCormack Resources spurted 6 5/8 to 74.

After the market closed yester- day, Moore McCormack said a joint venture mine between its Pickands Mather unit and Selco Mining Corp. of Toronto has gold content likely to be of value.

It also said the mine contained contents of cooper, zinc and silver, although it added that in each case metallurgical testing will be required to determine the amount recoverable.

Fluor climbed 1 3/8 to 39 1/2. Analysts expressed enthusiasm over the $4-billion contract awarded to Fluor by Arabian American Oil Co. last week.

Aramco gave Fluor a contract to build a new gas complex for Saudi Arabia, and one Wall Street analyst said the $4-billion price tag was "about twice what we thought Fluor's share of the project would be."

A. E. Staley Manufacturing moved up 2 points to 38 3/8. It said it is withdrawing a proposed public offering of 700,000 shares of common stock.

Staley cited the "unsettling ef- fects" of events surrounding a recent merger proposal from H.J. Heinz—which was rejected by the Staley board—as reason for withdrawing the offering.

Other strong features included Chemetron up 2 5/8 to 39, IBM 4 1/8 to 208 3/8, Burroughs 1 1/4 to 100 1/2, Du Pont 3 1/2 to 120, Eastman Kodak 3 3/4 to 103 3/4, and Polaroid 1 3/4 to 34 5/8.

Heavily-traded Southern and U.S. Leasing scored fractional gains.

Exxon rose 1 5/8 to 90 1/2 among the oils, while U.S. Steel jumped 3 3/8 to 60 3/8 in its group. Atlantic Richfield gained 2 3/8 to 101 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 1.16 to 90.63.

Hartz Mountain rose 1 1/8 to 14 1/4, while Frigitronics added 1 3/8 to 10 2/8, and International Systems 4 1/4 to 32 1/2.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.31 to 87.94.

In Chicago wheat futures gave way under liquidating pressure in the closing minutes on the Board of Trade to decline 6 1/2 cents a bushel.

Oats and corn futures closed mostly lower but a rally and short covering lifted soybeans 2 cents a bushel. Soybean oil was steady to about 15 points higher and soy- bean meal closed with a gain of $1 a ton.

Analysts Unable To Explain Surge

ritish Jobless Rate Rises o 3.7 Per Cent in Month

ONDON, June 19 (Reuters).— employment in Britain has n to 869,822—3.7 per cent of working population and the est June total since World II, the government an- nced today.

e jobless figure, up by 00 compared with a year was a reminder of deepening ssion as Prime Minister old Wilson's government es for agreement on effective e restraint with trade union business leaders.

e most immediate chal- e to the government's ef- is a threatened rail strike next week by railway kers demanding wage in- ses of 30 to 35 per cent.

ritish Rail chiefs, who have red the railmen 27.5 per cent, y started another round of otiations with the union in attempt to reach a late com- nise and ward off a crippling ke.

30% Pay Gains

ith inflation running at 25 cent a year and getting worse. y other unions, particularly he public sector, have been ning awards of 30 per cent more, thereby fueling infla-

o far, the government has ed on its voluntary "social tract" with the unions to keep es within bounds, and today Wilson reaffirmed in Parlia- nt that the government still nted a solution by consent.

e had been challenged by sservative opposition leader garet Thatcher to take action contain inflation. She asked much worse the situation l to get before the government ved.

The social contract has been der heavy attack from some werful union leaders this week. was rejected out of hand by ineering workers, and today itish miners' leader Mick Mc- hey called on miners to be dy to fight for a £100-a-week claim for coal-face workers.

his claim amounts to a 63- cent increase, far beyond the its of the social contract.

Fear of Worse to Come

predominant fear in financial rters is that British goods be priced out of world mar- s and unemployment will grow n more rapidly if big wage rds continue to aggravate in- ion.

he "cash or jobs" choice was underlined by today's unemploy- ment figures. It was the eighth successive month of rising un- employment, although the June figures usually show a reduction as workers take on summer jobs.

Even excluding school-leavers and students—more than one third of the total—the number of "hard core" jobless has in- creased by 11,304. Overall the increase since May was 19,489.

On the foreign exchange mar- kets, meanwhile, hopes grew that the rail strike will be called off.

The pound's depreciation against the currencies of Brit- ain's main trading partners was unchanged at 26.3 per cent.

Dealers said the market was extremely quiet pending the out- come of the talks between Brit- ish Rail and the railmen's union.

Swiss Banks See Loan Rates At Low in Fall, Rising in '76

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, June 19 (AP-DJ).— Major Swiss banks see a bottom- ing out of interest rates in Eu- rope and in the United States this fall, followed by a period of flat rates until the momentum of the expected economic turn- around becomes clear, and then a slow climb early in 1976.

Economists at the big three Swiss banks see this trend being set by the United States, with West Germany, France and Japan seen following this pattern. But in Italy and Britain stagnant economies are expected to keep interest rates at low levels through next spring.

An economic turnaround is ex- pected first in the United States, with West Germany pulling out of its slump soon after. An economist at Swiss Credit Bank cited the U.S. authorities' pre- occupation with employment levels and Germany's penchant for stability.

He also noted that Germany depends to a large extent on ex- ports, making any recovery partly dependent on reviving export markets.

The economists' views are tem- pered by the caution which gov- ernments may show in reflating their economies because of the danger of again unleashing in- flationary forces.

No Quick Runup

They see a period of flat interest rates before loan demand picks up. But they preclude a quick runup to high rates because the economic revival is not ex- pected to turn suddenly into a boom.

Though bankers already see positive signs in U.S. economic indicators, they are not looking for a real pickup before year- end. Even then, loan demand is expected to grow hesitantly, a Swiss Bank Corp. spokesman said.

Not all analysts agree that an economic turnaround is imminent in Europe, or that the timing of the projected revival in the United States is correct. As one Union Bank analyst put it: "First it (the U.S. turnaround) was going to be in spring, then the summer, then the fall, and now at year end. Who knows when it will come around?"

However, he noted that 1976 is both the bicentennial year in the United States and a year of presidential elections. "They'll just have to do more than print banknotes to force a recovery," he said.

Banks Rule Out Abolition of Secret Accounts

GENEVA, June 19 (UPI).— Switzerland's three leading banks said today they have no intention of abolishing numbered bank accounts.

The statement by the three banks followed newspaper reports that the Swiss Na- tional Bank had proposed such a measure to prevent tax evasion.

The commercial banks ar- gued that numbered accounts are not anonymous, as is widely believed, and that doing away with them would impair customer confidence.

Aide Says Iran Is Opposed To SDR Link on Oil Prices

TEHRAN, June 19 (AP).—Iran now opposes adopting the Inter- national Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDRs) to set oil prices.

Oil Minister Jamshid Amuzegar said in an interview that at the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in September he will ask the members to consider an alter- native to both the dollar, in which oil prices are now calculated, and SDRs.

OPEC members decided at a meeting in Gabon earlier this month to give up the weakening dollar and start using SDRs after the September OPEC meeting.

Their aim is to protect their oil earnings against dollar fluctua- tions. The SDRs are based on a basket of 16 currencies providing balance when one of the included currencies rises or falls.

The dollar is just one currency in the SDR basket. If it strength- ens, the effect on oil prices calcu- lated in SDRs would be much less advantageous than if they were still calculated in dollars.

"If the U.S. dollar improves, and it is improving now, we, as pro- ducers, will lose much if we cal- culated in SDRs," Mr. Amuzegar said.

He said the solution is to cal- culate oil prices in dollars but under a system in which infla- tion, as measured by prices of certain commodities, would be taken into account.

The minister disclosed that at the Gabon meeting gas was included as part of the oil industry. The OPEC secretariat will in the future set and disclose the price of gas as it now does with oil. The prices of gas and oil will be coordinated in the OPEC Economic Commission, he said.

Mr. Amuzegar said the period of low demand for crude oil has ended and over the next six months the revival of the U.S. and European economies will push up demand. Iran is already thinking of a 5-per-cent increase in oil production, he said.

He said oil prices will go up at the September OPEC meeting but not as high as the 30 per cent predicted in some places.

Mr. Amuzegar attacked U.S. Treasury Secretary William Si- mon, who has advocated taking a hard line against new oil price in- creases.

He said Mr. Simon is "playing a silly war of nerves against us."

U.S. Corporate Profits Drop By One-Third in 1st Quarter

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP). —Average net profits for more than 12,000 American corporations dropped nearly one-third during the first quarter of 1975, the Fed- eral Trade Commission reported today.

After-tax profits of manufac- turers totaled $9.3 billion, down $4.1 billion from the preceding quarter. Mining company profits fell to $773 million, down $90 mil- lion, and wholesale corporation profits were $2.2 billion, down $600 million, the FTC said.

The FTC said manufacturers' after-tax profits averaged 3.7 cents per dollar of sales, a sharp drop from the average 4.8 cents during the last quarter of 1974 and 5.6 cents in the first quarter a year ago.

Sales by manufacturing corpo- rations fell 11 per cent to $247.7 billion in the first quarter but were 2 per cent higher than a year ago.

The agency's quarterly finan- cial report said that manufactur- ers' annual rate of return after taxes on stockholders' equity was 9 per cent in the first quar- ter, compared with 13.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974 and 14.3 per cent in the first quarter of last year.

Among manufacturing corpora- tions with assets under $1 mil- lion, the return was 7.6 compared with 13.7 in the fourth quarter of last year.

The only bright spot in the financial report was that ma- chinery manufacturers' profits rose to $1.4 billion compared with $1.3 billion the preceding quar- ter. Machinery sales, however, dropped slightly from $24.9 billion to $24 billion.

Mining corporation sales edged downward to $4.7 billion in the first quarter from just under $5 billion the preceding quarter. Wholesale volume for the first quarter was $116 billion compared with $121 billion in the fourth quarter of 1974.

U.S. Official Warns Brokers Against Price Fixing on Fees

By Robert J. Cole

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT).—A Justice Department official warned yesterday that the department would be watch- ing stockbrokers closely for pos- sible anti-trust violations.

The warning came less than two months after the Securities and Exchange Commission order- ed stockbrokers to end price fixing. After nearly 200 years of charging fixed minimum brokerage fees, brokers have been bargaining with customers since May 1, touching off a rate war in which some commissions have been slashed more than 50 per cent as brokers fight for big- volume business from institu- tional customers.

"The anti-trust laws represent a fundamental commitment to efficiency—to customer sover- eignty—and therefore I expect anti-trust to have a large role in the new securities world," said Donald Baker, deputy as- sistant attorney general in the Justice Department's anti-trust division.

Mr. Baker's warning was given in New York at a conference of Institutional Investor Magazine, in one of his last addresses as a top government official. He will become a professor in Au- gust at the Cornell Law School. The text of his remarks was released in Washington.

Probe of Mergers

Price fixing is illegal, he said, regardless of any special facts. But he added that other anti- trust rules would "turn heavily" on such facts. He said that mergers, for example, would re- quire careful inquiry, often in- cluding the consideration of whether a "failing company" situation existed. Mergers that are normally considered illegal are permitted when a company is on the brink of disaster.

Commenting on the growing uneasiness on Wall Street over fee slashing, Mr. Baker said that the cornerstone of anti-trust law and enforcement was a ban on price fixing. He continued: "The fact that times are tough is absolutely no defense . . . this is the law. The Department of Justice will prosecute it with vigor and violations are now felonies."

He mentioned reports in an industry newsletter he had read in the last few weeks about two practices that he termed illegal. One dealt with an unidentified broker, specializing in research, who threatened to withhold the information from any customer who failed to give him enough business. "This is an improper exercise of market power over the first service," Mr. Baker said, "and the practice is per se il- legal."

The other report involved an unidentified broker who called his banker to say he would with- draw his funds unless the banker gave him more business. The bank, it was said, declined.

U.S. to Raise $9.4 Billion

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI). —The federal government plans to raise $9.4 billion in new cash in the next two months to meet its operating needs, Treasury Un- der Secretary Jack Bennett said yesterday.

The first phase of this fi- nancing comes next week, when the Treasury will auction $1.75 billion of four-year notes. The securities will be sold Wednesday in minimum denominations of $5,000.

On Tuesday, the Treasury will offer $1.4 billion in one-year bills, a sale that should net the gov- ernment $600 million in new cash.

Mr. Bennett said the latest financing plans have not altered the Treasury's estimate that it will need to borrow $38 billion in new cash between July and December in order to finance the unusually large federal deficit.

Nearly $10 billion are to be raised by mid-August, leaving an- other $28 billion that must be found in the final four and a half months of 1975.

alian Payments eficit Widens Latest Month

OME, June 19 (AP-DJ).—Italy ted a balance-of-payments cit of 99 billion lire ($158 mil-) in May compared with a cit of 39.7 billion lire in April. central bank announced to- . The May figure is prelimi- y, and before corrections for nges in exchange rates during month.

espite the deterioration, the cit was only one-eighth of t of 723.2 billion lire posted May 1974.

he deficit also came after rment of foreign loans total- 44 billion lire.

or January-May, payments e in deficit by 250 billion lire, -tenth of the gap in the like period of 2,550 billion lire.

he May deficit brought Italy's netary reserves down to 2,700 ion lire at the end of May n 2,830 billion at the end of ril and 3,110 billion at the end 1974. Direct comparisons with y 1974 were not immediately ilable, because of a change in counting procedures in mid- 4.

nother government report to- y said Italy's unemployed rose rply to 1.09 million persons in ril, up 10 per cent from April 4.

Suez Reopening Leaves Ship Market Untouched

LONDON, June 19 (AP-DJ). —Reopening of the Suez Canal early this month has had little or no impact on shipping mar- kets, Eggar, Forrester, London shipping brokers, said today.

Vessel chartering rates remain depressed on balance, leaving canal dues in many cases too high to justify the short-route savings in time or ships' fuel, Forrester said in its dry cargo and tanker market reports for May/June.

Comptes bancaires intérêts
au taux actuariel annuel brut de
7,5 à 11,5%
(selon la formule choisie)
de 3 à 12 ans - à partir de 5000 f -
SOBI
SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS
26, bd d'Italie MONTE-CARLO (Principauté de Monaco)

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$300,000,000

Standard Oil Company
(an Indiana corporation)

8⅜% Debentures Due 2005

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — *THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION* — *GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.*

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — *MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH* Incorporated — *SALOMON BROTHERS*

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — *DREXEL BURNHAM & CO.* Incorporated — *HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.* Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated

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SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — *WERTHEIM & CO., INC.* — *WHITE, WELD & CO.* Incorporated

DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated — *WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER INC.*

June 20, 1975.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg
75⅝	46½	AbbLab 1.44	18	72	75⅜	74⅝	75¼	+ ⅜
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	35	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅝
10⅜	7	AcmeCiv .50	5	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
41½	19⅜	AdmDg .84e	9	18	37⅜	34¼	37⅜	
101½	73¼	AdmEx .77e		80	101¼	99⅜	10	+ ⅛
35⅜	21⅜	Adms Millis		11	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9¾	3¼	Addressogg	86	77	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
10	7¼	Advsiv .28e	13	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	20	AetnaLI 1.68	12	412	28⅜	26¾	28¼	+ ⅜
43	31	AetnaLf pf 2		1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
12	6⅝	Ahmans .20	7	47	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3¾	1⅜	Aileen Inc	8	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75⅜	64¾	AirPrd .28b	19	139	73½	72½	72⅝	+ ½
21¼	10½	Aircoinc .56	6	126	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	AJ Industrls		229	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	10½	Alcona 1.20	13	23	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
13	7⅜	Ala Gas 1.18	7	6	12¾	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z100	78	78	78	
17⅝	9	Alaska Inlns	71	56	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	13⅜	Albanyin .60	6	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
7⅜	4⅜	AlbertoC .36	18	1	6⅜	6½	6½	
18¾	12¼	Albertsn .60	9	13	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	18⅞	AlcanAlu .88	6	162	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
12⅜	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	75	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29	15½	AlconLb .24	28	24	27½	26⅜	27½	+ 1
5⅝	3½	Alexdrs .16e	18	39	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3	Allson Mtg	16	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅜	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	10	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	26⅜	AlgLud 1.80	3	63	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
36⅜	31⅜	AlgLud pf 3		4	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
18½	12⅜	AlgPw 1.52	10	61	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
8½	4¼	AllenGrp .40	10	12	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	94	37¼	36½	37	
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	5	7	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	AlldSir 1.50	8	713	35	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	AlldSupmkt		43	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
91¾	64⅜	AlliaChal .26	6	191	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	AlltrAuf .56	7	2	7½	7½	7½	
11	7⅜	Alpha Pf 1.72	5	6	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.24	10	479	45¾	44	45¾	+ 1
46⅞	26⅝	AmelgSug 2	3	7	34⅜	34	34½	+ ⅛
55½	28¾	Amax 1.75	10	216	54	53¼	53¾	+ ⅛
1035/₈	77	Amax pf5.25		1	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	+ 1¾
13¼	6	AMBAC .60	6	35	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .26	6	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	8	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	26½	Amrc pf2.60		6	31	31	31	
22⅜	15	A Hess .36b	4	309	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	42	A Hes pf3.50		93	52⅜	51½	52¾	+ 1
21¾	7⅝	AirFlit .44	12	58	19⅛	18	19⅛	+ 1⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	23	455	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	3¾	A Baker .20	9	84	13⅞	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
39½	26½	A Brnds 2.68	8	84	48⅜	46½	48⅜	+ ⅜
27	13½	AmBdcst .48	9	109	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+ ⅜
11	5	AmBkNtn .36	8	14	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	77	32	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	22¼	22¼	22½	+ 1
3⅜	1½	AmCen Mtg	5	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
19½	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	8	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
30⅜	20⅜	A Cyan 1.50	8	361	27¾	26⅜	27¾	+ 1¼
13	8	AmDist .12p	71	1	9	8½	8⅝	
29½	16½	A DieTel .52	13	89	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¾	AmDuaRVI		21	4	4	4	
20	14¾	AmEIPw 2	9	1164	20¾	19⅝	20½	+ ⅛
17¼	3⅜	AFamily .24	8	92	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
6	3¼	AmFin .20	24	16	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14¾	11⅜	Amf pf1.50		z600	13½	12¾	12¾	— 1¼
24⅝	20⅜	AGlGd 1.96e		23	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅜	AGenCv 1.32		34	16⅛	16	16⅛	
13⅜	9	A Gnlns .60	6	38	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17⅜	A Gyn pf1.80		69	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Amhoist .70	6	29	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
42¾	27¾	A Home .88	28	639	41⅛	40¼	41	+ ⅜
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .39	25	746	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Am Invest		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
7¾	3⅜	A Mdcal .12		8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6½	1¾	A Medicorp	6	239	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Am Motors	246		5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	33	ANatG 2.54b	7	148	34¼	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Am Seating	18	76	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	AmShip .68b	738	45	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
8¼	4⅜	AmStand .80	6	161	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	41⅞	A Std pf4.25		17	53½	53	53½	+ 1¼
9⅜	6	AmSterl .28	12	67	7¾	7¾	7¾	
39¼	24¼	AmStrs 2.40	7	24	38⅜	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅜
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	1817	50	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅜
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		73	55½	54⅝	55½	+ ⅜
46¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		194	46⅛	46	46	+ ⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		53	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	5	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	11	AW pf1.65		220	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	11	AW prf 1.25		220	13	13	13	
16½	14	AW41pf 1.43		2640	15¼	14½	15	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	AmesD .10a	5	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18	10⅜	Ametek 1	5	61	17¾	16⅞	17¾	+ ⅜
22	9¾	AMF In 1.24	15	183	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+ ½
22	15⅜	Amfac Inc 1	4	28	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
40⅞	23¼	AMP Inc .27	33	369	37	36	37	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅜	Amprop	4	6	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅜	Ampex Corp	6	15	6	5⅞	6	
4⅜	1¾	Amrep Corp	6	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	46	28	26⅞	27⅞	+ 1¼
8⅜	7¾	Amstr pf.68		1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
68⅛	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	60	63¼	62	63⅛	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅜	Amtel .32	4	134	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
20¾	13½	Anacond .60	9	283	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	17	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	20¼	AndrsGray 1	7	43	31⅜	30¾	30⅝	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Angelica .12	8	6	6½	6¼	6½	
22⅛	13¾	AnsulCo .62t	5	17	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Apache .50	7	174	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	5	28	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅜	11-16	Apeco Corp	6	978	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	9¼	APL Cp 1.20	6	33	23	22⅜	23	— ⅛
20¼	9	APL pfC1.06		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Apple Mas	4		3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
91	48⅛	ARA Sv .66	16	22	86	84	85¾	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	40	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
32⅜	16½	ArchrD .25b	16	468	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Arctic Entr		15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		23	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	465	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	4¾	ArBest .22a		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅜	ArkLGs 1.70	7	70	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—
7	5¼	Armad Cp	6	5	5½	5¼	5½	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	185	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		4	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z30	47½	47½	47½	
27⅛	20¼	ArmstCk .80	24	141	25⅜	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	10½	Armst Rub	11	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13	10½	ArocCorp 2	5	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5⅜	Arvin .22f	22	56	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
43⅜	35⅜	ASA Ltd .80		351	43	42	43	
19⅝	13⅜	Asarco 1.50	4	115	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	16¼	AshlOil 1.50	5	93	22¾	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	11	135	28¼	27½	28	+ ⅛
23¾	17⅜	AsdSpg 1.40	7	10	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ 1
10¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	47	8½	7¾	8	+ ⅛
5⅜	2½	Atico 1.50e		13	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19½	12¾	AtlCYel 1.50	7	29	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
102¾	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	171	101	99¾	101⅜	+ 2⅜
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z100	47¼	47¼	47½	— ¾
173¼	129	AtlRch pf 3		13	171	168¾	171	+ 1
68¾	52	AtlRc pf2.80		77	68	66¾	68	+ 1⅜

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg
31½	11⅜	Atlas Corp		703	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅜	ATO Inc .20	5	80	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
61½	27¼	AutDat .20e	31	46	56¾	55¾	56¾	+ 1¾
4⅞	1¾	Autom Ind	6	36	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Avco Corp		41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Avco Cp wt		9	1	1	1	
21⅜	9⅜	AvcoCp pf		34	19¼	18⅜	19⅛	— ⅜
38⅝	21⅜	AveryPd .30	21	622	32	31½	31¾	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	18	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅝	AvnetInc .40	4	188	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	24	448	46¼	44½	46¼	+ 1⅜
24½	12½	Aztec OilGs	18	64	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜

B

25	18½	BabckW .88	8	162	24½	22¾	24½	+ 1½
7⅛	3	Bache .15e	11	26	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Bakerin .20	9	86	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
57	32	BakerOil .42	21	60	51⅜	50⅜	51	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	BaldDH .48	6	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19	11⅜	Ball Cp .60	8	7	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	+ 1⅛
21⅜	15½	BallGE 1.96	7	339	22⅛	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
53½	45¾	Balt pfB4.50		z10	50	50	50	+ ½
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	6	17¾	17½	17⅝	
41¼	25½	Bandag Inc	26	165	36⅛	35½	36¼	+ ⅜
6	3⅜	Banger Pump		8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
31⅜	24½	BkorNY 2.20	5	18	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
13½	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	123	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+ ⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	86	38⅞	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
28½	19⅛	BarboGl 1.60		4	27⅜	27½	27½	—
18⅜	11¼	BardCR .20	17	94	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅜	Basicinc .60	3	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	14½	BatesMf .20	3	177	26⅜	24⅞	26⅜	+ 2⅛
36⅜	21⅜	BauschL .48	16	268	35⅞	33⅞	35	+ 1⅜
51⅜	31½	BaxtLab .19	36	251	46⅜	45⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	5	37	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	14¾	Bearing .32	11	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
24⅜	14⅜	BeatFds .72	14	871	22⅞	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
115⅜	75	BeatFd pf 4		1	116½	116½	116½	+ 1⅜
38⅞	17⅛	Beckmn .50	16	62	36⅞	34⅜	36⅞	+ 1⅜
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	18	170	33⅜	32¾	33¼	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	BeechA .70	6	48	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
31	15	Beker .28	5	472	25⅜	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
22	11¼	BelcoP .80e	3	112	20⅛	19⅛	20	— ⅛
16½	12⅜	Belden 1.20	6	5	15	15	15	—
8⅜	5¼	BeldHs .30b	10	2	7½	7½	7½	—
19	10½	Bell How .84	7	20	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
18	13⅜	BemisCo 1b	4	29	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
39	21⅛	Bendix 1.80	8	39	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
38	25⅜	Beneficp 1.25	7	184	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
90	72⅜	Benef pf5.50		1	90	90	90	+ 5
49½	37½	Benef pf4.50		z30	49½	48½	49½	
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		3	50½	50	50¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	BenfShd Mtg		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	BengtPt .72	6	24	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Berkley Pho	5	85	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅜	Best Prod	9	627	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
40¼	34⅜	BethSti 2a	4	272	35¾	34	35½	+ ⅛
60	35¾	BigThr .48	23	23	60	59¼	60	+ ⅜
26⅜	16⅜	BlackDr .48	22	377	34¼	32⅝	34	+ ⅜
5¾	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	28	24	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅛	BlckDck 1.16	5	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
16½	10⅜	BlackHR .40	9	267	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	12½	BlueBell .80	6	66	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		5	2½	2½	2½	
31½	15½	Boeing .80	8	595	29¼	28¼	29	+ ⅜
23½	16½	BoiseCas .65	7	189	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅛
22	15⅜	BkMont 1.50	7	19	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅛	Borden 1.20	9	264	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
19	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	8	253	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Bormans	6	16	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15½	BosEd 2.44	9	153	24	23	24	+ 1
90	78	BosE pf8.88		z320	87¾	86¼	86½	—
10⅜	9⅜	BosE pf1.17		290	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Braniff .20c	5	55	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
49	26½	Briggs&S 1.60	15	149	46	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
67¾	46½	BristMy 1.68	17	126	65	64⅜	65	+ ⅛
44½	33	BristMy pf 2		16	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
12½	4½	BritPet .40e	4	194	12	11¾	11⅞	
17¾	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	182	17⅜	16½	17¼	+ ⅛
17	11⅜	BklyUG 1.72	6	78	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	13½	BwnGp 1.20	7	29	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅞	BwnShrp .28	5	18	7¾	7½	7¾	
8¼	5	BrunsFer .20	14	48	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	9	Brunswk .40	8	131	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	BrushW .48	5	2	14	14	14	
7	3½	BT Mtg .96e		10	3⅝	3½	3½	
30½	26	BudgEr1 1	28	490	49	48	48¾	+ 1
18¼	7⅛	BuddCo 6.6	9	68	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5	4½	BudCa pf.60		5	5	5	5	
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind	11	71	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
22⅜	12	Buffalo 1.20	16	9	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	6¾	BulovaW .20	5	32	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
22½	18½	BunkHill 1.92	19	207	20½	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	BunkrRa .40	56	58	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
14½	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50	4	4	14½	14	14½	
38¼	14⅜	BurlInd 1.20	11	107	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.20	8	44	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	16⅜	BurlNo pf5.5		2	26	26	26	
31⅜	17⅛	BurlRy .78	10		30¾	30¾	30⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Burrghs .60	27	351	160½	99¼	100½	+ 1¼

C

5½	2⅝	CabCab For		18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
21	12⅝	Cabot Cp .92	117	47	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Cadence	7	79	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Caesars Wrl	7	76	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Cal Financl		2	12	3½	3⅜	
16½	13⅜	CalP Ut 1.52	7	20	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	7½	Callahn .15r	11	57	10⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Camrn Brn		9	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
36¼	26½	CamRL .60a	19	165	31⅞	30½	30⅝	— 1
33⅞	27⅜	CamSp 1.24	12	147	33	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	13¾	CdnPac .86e	6	165	14⅜	14	14¼	
11⅝	7⅜	CanalR 1.10	8	2	10¾	10½	10½	
42⅜	22	CapCit Corn	14	254	40⅜	39¼	40	+ ⅜
28⅜	21¾	Cap Hold .34	16	64	28½	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
3¾	1¼	Capit Mtg		10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	28¼	Carbor 1.70	6	75	44¾	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
3	2	Carling OKe		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	10¼	Carlisle .88	5	9	12½	12½	12½	
66	53⅜	CaroC&Oh 5		z10	56½	56½	56½	— ½
17⅞	11	CaroPw 1.60	8	879	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
25½	24¼	CarP pf2.67		41	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅞	CarTec 1.68	4	79	21½	21	21	— ⅛
13½	6½	CarrCp 5.2	40	104	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	10⅜	CarrGn 9.0e		6	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
24⅛	13¾	Cart Hwl .90	12	12	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
41¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2		4	35	34½	35	
16⅛	6¼	CartWall .40		9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	CascNGs .92	71	5	9¼	8¾	8¾	
16⅜	10¼	CastlCk .88b	5	61	15¾	14¾	15¾	+ ⅜
69½	48	CaterTr 1.88	14	296	63¾	62¾	63¾	+ ⅜
51½	28⅞	CBS 1.46	13	194	50½	49⅝	50½	+ ⅛
25	23⅜	CBS pf 1		25	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
23⅜	9	CCI Corp		57	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	8	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	5	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
36	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	8	228	35¾	34½	35⅜	+ ⅛
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		9	50½	50½	50¼	— ⅛
7⅜	3½	Cencolnc .20		279	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
18½	5	Centnel .12	23	71	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	18	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	11¼	CenIlLt 1.60	8	122	17	16	17	+ 1
48	43⅝	CnlLt pf4.50		220	47	47	47	+ 1

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		2370	27½	27	27½	+ ½
13½	5⅜	CenlIPS 12.8	9	232	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
19¼	14¼	CenLsE 1.28	8	136	19¼	19	19¼	
14	10⅞	CLC Corn 1.24	4	26	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
103½	66¼	CnCit 6.00a

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	6	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
	10⅞	Norris 1.12	6	28	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
	24¼	NoACoal .80	13	34	41	39⅜	41	+ 2⅛
	5⅞	NoAMt 1.64e	5	52	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
	12¾	NoAPhl 1.28	9	16	20	19½	20	+ ½
	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	6	34	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
	¾	NoCeAir wt		9	1	15-16	1	
	6⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	1381	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
	17⅞	NorIllGas 2	8	27	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	
	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		5	24	23¾	23¾	
	13⅝	NIndPS 1.36	10	936	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ¼
	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	141	64⅝	62¾	64¼	+ 1¼
	80	NoNG pf5.50		z140	82¾	82¾	82¾	
	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	9	230	25⅝	24¾	25⅛	+ ½
		NSPw pf8.80		z10	96	96	96	+ 3
	2⅞	Northgt .58e	16	23	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
	22¼	Northrp 1.68	5	27	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
	23⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
	11⅝	NwstAir .45	8	177	18¾	17¼	18¼	+ 1⅝
	34	NwtBnc 1.60	10	4	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
	13¾	NwEn ctf1.88		5	33	26	25⅞	25⅞—
	18⅞	Nwtind 1.75	3	97	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜	+ ¾
	8½	Nwstind wt		21	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
	59	Nwind pfA5		16	100	98½	100	
	60	Nwind pfC5		13	100	99	100	+ 3
	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		10	75	74	75	+ 3
	7⅞	NwML 1.37e	8	19	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
	34	NwtStl 2.48a	8	55	36⅝	36	36⅝	
	28½	Norton 1.70	6	4	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅞	NortSim .40	11	175	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅞	NortS pf1.60		14	43½	42½	43	+ ¼
	10⅝	NucorCp .28	3	33	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
	8¾	NVF Co	2	223	11½	10½	11½	+ 1
		O						
	5½	Oak Ind .40	4	17	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
	7¼	Oakite P .84	8	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
	12⅜	OccIPet .75e	4	1599	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
	6⅞	OccidPet wt		758	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
	42	OccidPt pf 4		45	57½	54½	57½	+ 3
	48¾	OccIP pf3.60		16	57	57	58¼	+ 2⅜
	19	OccIP pf2.50		174	22⅝	21½	22⅛	+ ⅝
	22¼	OccIP pf2.16		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
	13⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
	23	Ogdn pf1.87		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
	12⅛	OhioEd 1.64	10	657	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
	90	OhE pf 10.76		z70	101½	101½	101½	
	101	OhPw pf 14		z930	112	111½	112	+ ½
	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	8	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ¼
	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	12	72	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
	9¾	OkIGE pf.80		z200	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
	17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	9	194	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	64	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜
	13¾	Olinkraft 1	5	11	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
	7⅝	Omark .50	4	70	11¾	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
	7¼	Oneida .76	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	10	Opelika 1	8	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
	7½	OrangR 1.20	70	34	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ½
	3⅝	Orange .12	10	108	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	5	103	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
	11	OutMar 1.20	22	75	25	24	25	+ 1¼
	8	OutletCo .75	5	13	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
	9	OvernitT .80	6	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
	8¼	OverShip .15	4	64	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
	25¼	OwenCn .88	20	34	35½	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
	32	OwenIll 1.72	8	84	41½	41	41¼	+ ⅛
	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		4	70½	69½	70½	
	7¼	OxfrdInd .60	5	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
		P - Q						
	11½	PacAS 1.20a		50	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ¼
	18⅞	PacGas 1.88	7	595	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	51	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
	12⅞	PacPetrl .80	10	186	22½	21⅝	22⅛	+ ¾
	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	10	x204	20½	20	20½	
	12⅞	PacTT 1.28	9	33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¾
	65	PacTT pf 6		z70	71½	70¾	71½	
	8½	PacTin .80a	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	2¼	PaineW .10e	11	102	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
	8¾	PaW pf1.30		7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	3	Pamida .05e	10	112	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
	2	PanAm Air		189	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	27¾	PanhEP 2	7	252	33	31	33	+ 2½
	6¾	Paprcft .68b	6	9	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
	8⅝	Pargas .98	8	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	13⅞	ParHan 1.12	6	56	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
	10¾	ParkPen .32	8	251	12½	11⅝	12⅜	+ ⅜
	14	Pasco Inc	16	95	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
	6½	Payls nw .35	9	21	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
	9⅛	PeabGa .08r	31	157	17⅝	17	17	— ½
	7⅝	Penn Cent		58	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅞	PennDix .24	5	5	5¾	5½	5¾	
	1⅜	Penn Fruit		8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	35½	Penney 1.16	31	326	55½	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅜
	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	177	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ½
	79	PaPL pf8.70		z100	87½	87½	87½	— ½
	73	PaPL pf8.40		z140	84	84	84	
	69	PaPL pf8.00		z80	79	78½	78½	— 1½
	44½	PaPL pf4.50		z70	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z470	46½	45	46⅛	+ 1½
	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	8	265	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
	31	Penwl pf2.50		6	40½	40½	40½	— ½
	18½	Penwl pf1.60		20	20	20	20	+ ¼
	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	400	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+ 1⅛
	68½	Pennz pfB 8		1	79½	79½	79½	
	22	Pennz pf1.32		1	28	28	28	+ ⅜
	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	61	35⅞	34¾	35⅞	+ ⅞
	49⅜	PepsiCo 1.40	18	78	66¼	65	65⅜	— ⅜
	1c	PerkElm .28	26	41	25⅜	25	25¾	+ ⅛
	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	48	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ ½
		PetInc pf 1		14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	6¼	PeterPl .80	27	13	13¾	13	13	— ⅝
	34	PetrieS .80a	22	31	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	
	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	52	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
	13½	Petrol pf1.37		1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ½
	16½	Petrim 2.01e		6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
	24	Pfizer .76a	16	636	31⅝	30½	31	— ¼
	25	PhelpD 2.20	9	35	37	35⅞	36⅝	+ ½
	11½	PhileEl 1.64	8	511	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
	74	PhilE pf9.50		z230	84	83	83	— 1
	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z60	70	70	70	+ 1
	57	PhilE pf7.80		z550	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛	— ½
	37	PhilE pf4.68		z20	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
	35	PhilE pf4.40		z220	40½	40	40	— ½
	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z100	35	35	35	
	10¼	Phila Sub	8	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
	42	PhilMorr .90	15	1012	50¼	49½	50⅛	+ ⅛
	2	Philips Ind		50	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
	5¼	Phil I pf1.50		3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	192	57⅜	56⅛	56⅞	+ ½
	3½	PhilVnH .40		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	7⅜	Pickwck Inl	7	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	9⅛	PiedNG 1.28	5	21	13½	13⅜	13½	
	2½	Pier 1 Imprt	14	30	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
68½	36	Pillsbry 1.80	18	130	48½	46⅞	48¼	+ 1⅜
25¾	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	9	250	26⅞	26⅛	26½	
16⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .60	8	151	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	11	81	20	18⅝	19⅝	+ 1⅛
47½	34	PittFtW pf		z250	45	44	45	+ 2⅛
81¼	36⅞	Pittston .80a	8	538	69¾	66½	68	+ 2⅞
27⅞	12⅞	Pizza Hut	13	20	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ 1
5⅞	1¾	Plan Resrch	14	67	4⅞	4½	4⅝	
5¼	2¼	Playboy .12	19	386	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅞
16⅛	6¾	Plessey .93e	6	2	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅝	PNB M .60e	11	30	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	15	Polaroid .32	40	2561	34⅝	33⅜	34⅝	+ 1⅝
12¼	3⅛	Ponderosa	18	168	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
13½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	8	8	16	15⅞	16	+ ½
19¼	10⅝	Portec 1b	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
65½	63	Portr pf5.50		z10	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅝
17⅝	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	9	x66	17¾	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
105	100	PoG pf 11.50		y190	102½	101½	102½	+ 2⅞
44	23⅜	Potlatch 1.40	8	47	44	43⅛	44	+ ½
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	411	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
56½	50	PotEl pf5.50		z100	54	54	54	+ 2⅛
52	50	PotEl pf5.46		z200	52	52	52	
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z100	41	41	41	
34¼	26⅝	PotEl pf2.44		1	32	32	32	+ 2¼
30⅝	24½	PPGInd 1.70	8	73	30⅝	29⅝	30½	+ ⅝
12⅞	6	Premier .36	8	7	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
100¼	78½	ProctGam 2	22	291	94¾	92⅞	93¾	+ 1⅛
8⅛	6	ProdRsh .30	6	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
32½	18⅞	Proler 1.40	2	26	28½	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅞
6	4	PSAInc		31	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
15½	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	8	547	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅜
17	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	745	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
5-32	1-16	PSvEGs rt		5084	3-16	7-64	3-16	+1-16
111	10..	PSE pf 12.25		z10	109½	109½	109½	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z100	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅞
76⅜	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z20	73	73	73	+ 1
78	65	PSEG pf7.70		z250	71	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
75	61	PSEG pf7.52		z70	69	69	69	+ ⅛
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z30	69	69	69	
52	42⅛	PSEG pf5.05		z30	49	49	49	— ½
15⅛	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
40¼	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	10	80	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
44	38	PSInd pf3.50		z60	39½	39½	39½	— 1
18	11½	PSvNH 1.64	7	63	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
19½	10⅝	PSvNM 1.28	9	293	19	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
9½	3	Pubickr .19t	8	41	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pueblon .30	7	21	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	PR Ce .03p		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
26⅛	18½	PugSdP 2.16	6	42	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	38	Pullmn 1.70	9	64	53⅞	52⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅝	PurexCp .88	8	45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	14¼	Purex pf1.35		9	19½	19	19½	+ ⅝
3¼	1⅛	Puritn Fash		15	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	17⅝	Purolator 1	10	11	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ¼
19⅞	12⅝	QuakOat .80	12	211	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	38⅛	QukOat pf 3		14	49⅛	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
22⅛	15	QuakStox .64	c 12	63	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅝
		R						
45¼	36	RalstonP .90	16	159	41¼	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ramara .12	15	498	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
10	6⅞	Rancoln .40	60	15	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	RapdAm .50		42	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	7¼	Raymint .40	8	117	17¾	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
55¾	25¼	Raytheon 1	14	254	56¼	54⅝	56	+ 1½
20⅝	10⅝	RCA 1	15	444	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
54⅛	39	RCA cvpf 4		2	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	v|Readg Co		12	3½	3⅜	3½	
3½	1	v|Readg 2pf		15	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
24¾	15⅜	RdgBate .35	7	32	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ 1⅛
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		19	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	11	x2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
26	16¼	Reed Tool	11	24	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
20¼	15⅜	Reeves 1.80	6	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
16⅝	10¼	ReichCh .60	3	78	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ¼
7	4½	Rellab St .68	7	13	6⅛	6	6	
17½	10¼	RelianEl .90	5	49	16⅝	14½	16⅛	— ¼
31	19⅝	Relia pf1.60		4	28½	28½	28½	— ½
8	4⅜	RellGp .20p		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16¼	7⅝	ReG pfC.65p		61	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅜
18¾	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		13	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Republic Cp	4	10	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	6	17	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		15	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	22⅝	RepStl 1.60a	3	206	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅞
10⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	9	210	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	RetailCred 2	9	18	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
37¼	17⅝	RevcoDS .40	17	38	33⅝	31⅛	33⅝	+ 2
14½	6¼	RevCop .37e	5	70	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
81½	47⅜	Revlon 1.28	19	161	75¾	74½	75¼	+ ¾
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .28	6	203	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Rexnrd 11.2	6	21	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
35	22¼	Rexn pf2.36		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
57¼	49½	Reyind 2.88	8	310	57⅝	56	57	+ 1
64¼	52½	Reyin pf2.25		2	63½	63½	63¼	+ ½
24	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	4	214	21⅞	21⅛	21	— ⅝
53½	44½	ReyM pf4.50		3	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
8¾	7	ReynSec .40	15	14	8	8	8	+ ¼
12¼	10	Richardsn 1	6	13	10½	10	10⅛	
24½	13⅛	RichMer .64	11	437	21	20½	20⅝	
14¾	10¾	Richmnd .80	7	44	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10⅝	RiegelT 1.20	5	14	14	13⅞	14	
14⅛	8	RioGran .60	6	37	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
11	7½	RioGr pf.80		15	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
14⅝	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	19	383	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
24⅛	11½	RivianF .90	12	25	22	21⅝	21⅝	
14½	9	Robshaw .70	17	17	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅝
20¼	13¼	Robrtsn 1.38	5	13	17½	17¼	17½	
14⅝	10½	Robins .24a	12	408	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
15¾	10⅝	RochG 1.24b	7	67	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
13¼	9⅝	RochTel 76	11	33	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Rockowr .52	13	9	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
25½	18⅞	Rockwlinr 2	7	177	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
42	50	Rkint pf4.75		12	60¼	60⅛	60¼	
22½	17	Rkint pf1.35		129	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
82⅛	46½	RobmH 1.28	16	52	78⅝	76⅝	78⅛	+ 2¼
11	7⅛	Rohrind .40	7	51	10⅛	9⅞	10	
20⅝	11¼	Rollins .30	14	18	20	19⅝	20	
8	4⅛	Ronson .28	25	32	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Roper 1.20		11	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25¼	18	RorerA .90	11	122	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ 1⅛
44⅞	27⅝	Rosario .40b	18	75	43½	42¼	43⅛	— ½
16½	8⅝	RoyCCol .64	15	53	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
33½	24½	RoyID 3.16e	3	210	37⅝	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅞	Roylind .45t	12	80	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	16	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
25½	14	Rubbrm .36	33	539	24⅝	24	24½	+ ½
24	11	Rucker .28	9	237	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
10¼	5⅝	RussTog .76	15	64	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Ryder Sys		626	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
		S						
48	25	SabineR .56	12	41	39	38½	39	+ ¾
3¼	1½	Safegrd Ind	26	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
50	34⅛	Safewy 1.80	14	175	48¾	47⅝	48¾	+ ⅞
7⅝	3	Saga Corp	6	26	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
67½	34¼	StJoeM 2.40	18	56	60⅝	59½	60¼	+ 1
31⅝	26½	StJoeMin wi		17	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	10	3	11	11	11	
27¾	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	6	11	24¾	24¼	24½	
13⅞	9⅛	StPaulS .96a		24	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	52	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
4	3½	Salont .24b	5	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
12¾	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	8	372	13⅝	12¾	13¼	+ 1⅛
9½	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		52	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SJuanR 88.t	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅛	SFeInd 1.80	7	137	27½	27	27⅛	
8⅝	7¼	SFeInd pf.50		7	7⅝	7½	7½	
33¼	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	12	176	30½	29	30½	+ 1⅛
13⅛	5⅛	SargWel .40	9	3	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Saul REst		87	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅝	6½	SavanE .48r	5	48	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
14⅛	9	SavnEA 1.34		4	12½	12	12½	+ ⅞
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	19	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
7½	1⅝	SayinB Mch	37	38	6¼	6	6⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Saxon Ind	16	65	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	6	101	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		10	5½	5	5⅛	
67¼	44½	SchergPl .88	26	591	61⅝	60¼	60⅝	— ⅝
30⅛	16⅝	SchlitzBr .48	18	195	26⅝	24⅛	26⅛	+ 2⅛
90⅛	69	Schlumb .60	29	186	84½	83⅛	83⅝	— 1⅛
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .50	4	79	12¼	12	12¼	
8½	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅞	ScptLFd .72	4	20	17⅝	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
9	9	Scot LFd wi		3	9	9	9	
14⅝	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	38	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅞
14⅛	8¼	ScottFor .68	7	49	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	12½	ScottPap .68	8	572	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5	Scottys .16	11	13	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
16	8¾	ScovillMfg 1	11	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	25½	Scovil pf2.50		8	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
6	4	ScudDuoVt		13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
8½	7⅜	Scud pf.62k		13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23½	10⅝	SeaCont .29	5	116	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	21⅜	SeabCL 1.40	4	205	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
6	2½	SeabWA .14t	10	180	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
32	27	Seagram .88	14	40	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
6⅞	3	Seagrave	13	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	7	SeaIdPw .72	8	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅞	SearleG .52	13	1744	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ½
73⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	25	302	69¼	68¼	69	+ ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	75	52	3	2⅞	3	
38¼	21½	Sedcolnc .13	10	52	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	SvcCpInt .10	6	28	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9¼	5½	Servomt .60	6	110	9¼	9	9	
6⅞	3⅝	Shakspre .28	9	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	Shapell .10	7	23	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	173	54	53	54	+ 1
31½	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	4	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	25	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
15	10½	ShiGl pf1.40		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
48¾	34¼	SherwW 2.20	7	156	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅝
76	56¼	Shr W pf4.40		z680	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
10½	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	108	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	14⅝	SignalCo .90	6	78	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
48½	32½	Signal pf2.20		2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
17¼	14	Signal pf 1		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	74	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ⅜
8⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	12	49	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20¼	12	Simm .88a	18	26	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
19⅜	8¼	SimpPat .40	28	140	17	16	17	+ 1
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		112	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	27½	Singr pf3.50		12	38½	37½	38½	+ 1
29⅝	18⅛	SkaggCo .60	12	19	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
62	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	5	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ½
26	14⅝	Skyline .24	61	1022	21⅝	20½	21⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	7¼	SmithAO .60	42	18	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
32¼	15⅛	SmithInt .24	13	184	31½	29⅝	31¼	+ 2
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	14	127	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅜
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .60	5	27	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5	SonyCp .04e	32	1493	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	+ ½
36	29	SooLin 3.15e	7	13	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	SOS Con .34	5	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
14	9⅝	SCarEG 14.8	8	282	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	7	6	14	14	14	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Southdown	3	772	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24¼	16⅛	Sdwn pf1.80		10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .80	7	39	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	SoeatPS .64r	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅝	16⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	679	21⅝	20¼	21⅝	+ 1⅛
12⅝	8¼	SouthnCo 1.40	8	4732	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
29¼	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	8	6	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	66	54⅝	54⅝	54½	+ ⅛
34	28⅛	SoNETI 2.84	9	9	32⅝	32	32	— ½
31⅝	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	10	100	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ½
56¼	40	Sou Ry 2.19	9	172	51¼	50⅝	51	
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		5	52½	51¾	51¾	— ¼
41⅛	5⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		15	6	5⅞	5⅞	
31	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	9	25	31	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Southld .40b	15	168	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅛	SwstFor .20	5	28	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	5	249	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅞	SperryHut 1	4	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33	27½	Sprry H pf 3		2	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
46⅝	29⅝	SperryR .76	11	758	43⅝	42¼	43¾	+ 1½
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El	10	98	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Spring M .75	11	28	10⅝	10	10⅛	
19½	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	8	225	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	18	154	37½	36⅜	36⅝	
43⅝	34⅛	Staley Mfg	6	131	38⅝	37	38⅝	+ 2
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor hwa		26	22½	22	22⅝	+ ¼
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	16	196	69⅝	67½	69	+ 1⅛
50⅛	45	StdBr pf3.50		z20	47½	47½	47½	
50⅝	28¼	StdPaint .32	28	13	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	StdOilCal 2	6	869	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	36	StdOilInd 2	7	338	47	45⅝	47	+ 1⅝
75¼	48	StOilOh 1.36	21	96	71⅞	70⅝	71⅝	+ 1⅛
10⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	95	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	StdPrud .66	9	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Standex .52	4	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
21¼	12¼	StanWks .96	8	40	18	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
8½	6	Stanray .60	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1½	StaMut Inv		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		34	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
72½	40	StaufCh 2.20	8	61	69⅝	69⅛	69½	+ ½
71½	39⅝	Stau pf1.80a		1	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	9	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	16¼	SterDrug .70	15	569	20⅝	18⅝	20½	+ ⅝
17	10⅝	Sterndnt .40	9	66	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	StevensJ .80	7	94	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
24⅛	17	StewWa 1.92	7	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	StokVC 1.10	5	15	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
68⅝	33⅝	StoneWeb 2	1	117	61	57¼	60⅝	+ 2⅝
12⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .60	3	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Stop Shop 1	5	40	17½	16	17⅛	+ 1⅛
14¼	12½	Storge Tech	9	57	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅝	StorerBdg 1	9	23	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11	6¼	StrideRite .70	6	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
32⅞	19	StuWor .32	16	7	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
25½	16	StW pfA1.40		22	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe	6	16	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
18½	11⅝	SubProGs 1	7	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .20a		25	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	10	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	24	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		47	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ 1⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	12	24	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	8	128	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	SunshMg .36	16	32	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25¾	15	SupValu .90	9	5	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
225	152	Supr Oil 1.40	14	58	212½	205¾	212½	+ 8½
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	13	6	4	3⅞	4	
16⅝	9⅝	Superscpe	3	27	12⅝	12½	12½	
6⅞	2⅝	SutroMt .25a	15	7	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	8	118	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Systron Don	26	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
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25⅝	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Talley .60	6	66	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	TampaE .96	12	297	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
40¾	11⅝	Tandy Corp	11	1236	39	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	Tappan .20		27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Technicolr	5	45	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
14⅝	5	Technicon	11	42	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
39½	18½	Tektronx .20	13	55	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	20	5	4⅝	4⅝	
19	9½	Teledyn .32t	11	34	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
57¾	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅞
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		861	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+ ⅝
3½	1⅞	Telex Cp	20	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	19⅝	Tennco 1.60	6	214	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Tennco wt A		103	2	1⅞	1⅞	
92⅛	74	Tennc pf5.50		6	91	90	91	+ 1¼
20⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	4	156	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	1218	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
39½	28½	TexCom .90	14	10	39⅛	38	39⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	9	89	33	31⅝	33	+ 1⅝
27⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	50	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ¼
34⅛	23⅝	Texsolf 1.20	6	53	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
14	8⅝	Texasind 1b	3	7	13	12⅝	12⅞	
114½	61	Texinst 1	31	345	107¼	103	107	+ 4⅜
9⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	6	636	9¼	8⅞	9	
21½	14⅝	TexOGs .01b	9	176	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	20⅝	TexPLd .70e	30	4	30½	30⅛	30¼	
24½	18	TexUt 1.24	12	762	25	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
6⅛	2⅝	Terfl Ind		253	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	95	22½	22¼	22½	
29¾	20¼	Textr pf2.08		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		11	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	151	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .72	23	14	45½	43	43⅛	— ⅛
11	5	Thomin .40b	13	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	11	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	TI Corp 1	9	576	17	15⅞	17	+ 1⅛
40	30¼	TidwatM .70	8	11	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
14	7¼	TigerInt .40	10	170	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
53½	24⅝	Timeinc 2	10	164	50⅝	48⅞	50¼	+ 1⅝
19⅝	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
36	24⅝	Timkn 1.80a	6	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		31	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	60	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	14	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	7	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
27⅝	13½	TraneCo .86	14	16	26	24⅝	26	+ 1¼
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	12	22	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅝
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		490	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		9	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
12½	7¼	TranWF .16	9	70	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9½	6	Transam .59	4	416	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
21½	17½	Traninc 1.84		10	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—
9¼	7⅝	Transco .80	2	63	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Transcn .45	5	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	73	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
28½	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	12	240	27⅝	26⅛	27⅜	+ ⅞
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		20	35⅛	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		52	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	16	TriCon 1.25e		286	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	TriSou Mtge		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16	11⅝	Trialnd .90a	5	2	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
20⅝	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	89	19½	19	18⅝	+ ⅜
24	13⅝	Tropican .20	19	124	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	14⅛	TRW In 1.20	8	174	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
60	40⅛	TRW pf4.50		24	59	59	59	— ⅛
64	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		10	62½	62	62	+ 1½
11⅞	7⅝	TucsonG .96	8	876	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	TwenCen .40	9	192	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	1	63	17	16	16⅝	
24⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	5	22	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝
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23	13⅝	UAL In .60a	6	310	18⅝	17	18⅛	+ ⅞
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	15	23	22½	23	+ ½

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14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	82	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		116	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
47¼	32½	UnINV 2.95a	9	5	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅞
9⅝	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	6	120	8⅝	8½	8½	
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	10	73	63	61⅝	63	+ 1
66½	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	7	501	60¼	57⅝	60⅛	+ 2½
12⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	9	85	12	11½	12	+ ½
7⅝	2½	Union Corp	11	45	7	6⅞	6⅞	
12½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28		323	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½
44	40	UnEl pf4.56		z600	42	42	42	
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z10	42	42	42	
26¾	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		44	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅝
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	23	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
45	22½	UnOCal 1.98	6	324	43½	42	43½	+ 1½
58	43	UOCa pf2.50		75	55⅝	54	55⅝	+ 1⅝
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	201	74	72⅝	74	+ ½
14½	11	UnPac pf.47		8	13	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Uniona Inc		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	6	145	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
81¾	66½	Unlryal pf 8		z20	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¾
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		44	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		83	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11	6⅝	UnGasP .72	10	603	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
22½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	76	23½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
11	6½	UnitInd .36b	7	12	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	
12⅝	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	12	11	11	11	
15½	12	UniMMM .80	7	46	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	8	Un Nuclr	228	393	18⅝	17⅛	18⅛	+ 1⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		17	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11½	6	UnitRefg .48	4	35	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
34	25½	USFidG 2.48	13	138	34	33	33⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	97	18¼	18	18⅛	
25⅛	20	USGy pf1.80		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	US Home		110	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
5	2½	US Ind .33r		774	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	9¼	USLeasg .24	10	3444	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅝
4½	2½	US Rltylnv		36	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
12¼	7½	US Shoe .95	7	17	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
65⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	825	60⅝	58¼	60⅜	+ 2⅛
20⅝	13⅝	USTobac .90	12	51	19½	19⅛	19¼	—
60	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	811	58½	57⅝	58¼	— ⅛
139	86¼	UnTech pf 8		35	134½	133½	134½	— 3
15⅝	12½	UniTel 1.08	10	323	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	7-16	UniTel wi		71	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅝	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		6	19	19	19	—
9¼	3½	Unitrode Cp	12	27	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29	16⅝	UnivarCp 1	4	35	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
39	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	25	39¼	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
16	11¼	UOP .90	6	511	14⅝	14	14⅛	
53	30	Upjohn .96	19	346	41⅝	41¼	41⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10	USLIFE .30	8	175	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10½	8½	UslifeF .96a		11	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20	12	USM stpl.20	4	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
74⅛	39½	Utahintl 1	19	277	69¾	67	69	+ 1¼
29⅝	23	UtahPL 2.36	9	112	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	17	UV Ind 1b	3	50	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
57½	50¼	UV In pf5.30		1	55½	55½	55½	— 1½
		V						
12¼	6½	Varian .20	10	111	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	23¼	Veeder 1.75	6	5	24	23⅝	24	
4⅝	3	Vendo Co		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	2	Venice .20	26	58	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	11	VestSec 1.25		14	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
35½	31½	Vetco Offsh	15	86	33¼	32⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	12⅛	VF Corp 1	8	60	21⅝	21	21¼	
10	2¼	Viacom Intl	12	109	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ 1
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50		62	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
12½	8½	VaEPw 1.18	8	1506	13½	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
89	70	VaEP pf8.84		z390	87	80	87	+ ½
77	66½	VE 72 pf7.72		z1300	73½	72	73	+ 1½
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z450	76½	75	76	+ 1½
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z100	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
7¾	3¼	Vornado Inc	13	101	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	22	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
		W						
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z60	41	41	41	— 1
21⅝	12¼	Wachova .76	10	42	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅝
46½	27¼	Wach pf2.20		5	49	47½	47½	+ 1
4⅝	2½	WachRI .04p		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	155	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
44	29¾	WlkrA 1.40e	10	122	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
25½	14⅛	WallBus .55	9	52	23	22¼	22¼	
10½	6	WallMur .60	5	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	9½	Wal'Mart .12	24	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅝	WangL .08e	16	55	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Ward Foods	25	25	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7¼	Warnaco .80	8	24	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17⅝	8¼	WnrCom .50	6	71	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
63	40	WrnC pf4.25		1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ½
37⅛	25	WarnerL .92	18	174	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Warn S 1.28	9	12	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	WashGs 1.88	5	26	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	7	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	WashStl 1a	3	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19¾	16	WasWat 1.52	9	78	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4	Waste Mgnt	11	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	11½	WatknJ .20e	19	22	33¼	32	33¼	+ 1¼
15½	13½	WayG pf1.60		1	13	13	13	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	43	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— 1
16¼	10¼	Wean pf.94k		3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	62	4⅛	4	4	
9⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	7	22	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21⅝	15	WelsMkt .60	9	1	20	20	20	
1⅛	⅞	Welbilt Corp		16	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
19⅛	12½	WellFgo .96	7	120	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
7	3¼	WellFM .10p		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
37¼	18½	WstPtPep 2	7	27	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	WnAirL .40e	6	84	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	6	61	23¼	23⅛	23	—
16⅛	7⅝	WnCo NAm	10	87	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	25	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	WnPubih 80	6	15	13	12⅛	13	
15⅝	9½	WUnion 1.40	51	93	14⅛	13¼	13⅛	
42½	30	WnUn pf4.60		3	41	40½	41	
46	32½	WnUn pf4.90		6	46	46	46	+ 1
19¼	9¼	WestgEl .97	50	620	18	17¼	18	— ⅛
50¼	39	WsI E pf3.80		z200	48	47¼	47¼	— 2½
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	24	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
43¼	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	21	420	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	77	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	18	WhelP 1.40r	1	21	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
60	51	WhelPlt pf e		z20	57	57	57	— 1
50¼	41	WhelPlt pf 5		z30	47	46	47	+ 1
27	15⅛	Whirlpool .80	41	519	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22	8⅛	WhitCon .60	7	277	22	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
34½	29	WhitC pfC 3		2	33	33	33	
10⅝	7⅛	WhitoM .10p	4	46	8⅛	8	8	
4⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	11	146	4	3⅞	4	
13⅛	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	80	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅛	25⅛	WilmsCo .60	7	487	34⅛	33	34⅛	+ 1
54	29¼	WilmsCo wt		40	46⅛	44	45	+ 2
67	46	Wilms pf.80		1	60	60	60	+ ½
39⅛	27⅛	WinnDx 1.32	15	65	39	38	39	—
6⅛	3⅛	Winnebago		79	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	767	27⅛	27	27	—
102	80¼	WisE pf8.90		z400	96	96	96	
88	81½	WisE pf7.75		z20	85	85	85	
19⅛	17	Wisc Gas wi		71	19	18⅛	18⅛	— 1
15¼	11⅛	WiscPS 1.32	9	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	123	22	22	22	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	11	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	6⅛	Womelco .56	10	35	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
18	7	WoodsCp .48	9	67	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Wolwth 1.20	8	600	15	14⅛	14⅞	—
29	21	Wo'w pf2.20		1	26	26	26	
6⅛	2⅝	World Airw	6	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
64⅛	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	7	57⅛	57	57⅛	— ⅝
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		73	3	3	3	
		X						
84⅞	58¼	XeroxCp 1	16	1019	66	65⅛	65	— 1⅛
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	5	35	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		Y						
10¼	4⅛	Yates Ind	6	16	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
15	9¼	YngSDr .48a	5	9	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
		Z						
19¼	9¼	ZaleCorp .76	7	40	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	Zapata .60	4	63	31⅛	29⅝	31	+ 1⅛
6	2⅛	Zayre Corp		30	5⅛	5	5	—
26⅛	18	ZenithRad 1	105	267	25⅛	24	25	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Zurn Ind .32	14	103	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅝

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. xd-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Market Summary

June 19, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Southern Co	473,200	13⅛	+ ½
US Leasing	344,400	10¼	+ ⅝
Polaroid	256,100	34⅝	+ 1⅝
Duke Pow	190,900	16⅝	+ ⅞
ImpCpAm	185,500	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	181,700	49⅞	+ ¾
Searle GD	174,400	19⅛	+ ½
Occiden Pet	159,900	18	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	157,800	22⅝	— ⅛
MidSouUt	153,300	15⅝	+ ⅝
Va ElPow	150,600	13	+ 1⅛
Sony Corp	149,300	12¼	+ ½
FlaPowLt	145,600	26⅛	+ 1⅛
Noeast Util	138,100	9⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Motors	131,800	45⅝	+ 1⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	21.45	15.59
Advances	1112	612
Declines	354	795
Unchanged	362	413
Total issues	1828	1820
New 1975 highs	131	42
New 1975 lows	2	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HartzMt Cp	102,900	14⅛	+ 1⅛
HoustOil M	45,900	26⅝	+ ⅞
Syntex Corp	44,500	49⅛	+ ½
Solitron	42,800	3½	+ ⅜
Intl Bknnot	35,100	15-16	
Gt Bas Pet	34,100	3⅝	+ ⅛
Allec Corp	34,000	1⅛	+ ⅛
Combust Eq	30,400	17⅛	+ 1⅛
Champ Ho	29,100	4	+ ¼
US Filter	27,000	11⅛	+ 1⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,260,000
Stock sales year ago 1,570,570

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
90.63	89.46	90.63	+1.16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	828.69	848.64	826.11	845.35	+17.52
20 Trn	164.54	166.99	163.18	166.38	+ 1.80
15 Utl	83.72	86.62	83.55	86.37	+ 2.97
65 Stk	254.34	260.33	253.29	259.37	+ 5.33

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	103.43	100.99	103.04	+1.74
15 Railroads	38.44	37.95	38.49	+0.19
60 Utilities	45.06	43.40	44.86	+1.41
500 Stocks	92.37	90.12	92.01	+1.63

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	49.05	48.27	49.05	+0.88
Industrials	54.17	53.42	54.17	+0.92
Transportation	31.95	31.54	31.95	+0.44
Utilities	33.36	32.81	33.35	+0.76
Finance	53.00	52.15	53.00	+1.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 18	179,343	324,695	9,781
June 17	245,476	381,563	3,066
June 16	200,132	363,907	2,833
June 13	178,825	326,145	1,620
June 12	170,600	327,452	2,215
June 11	214,552	346,526	2,577

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-131

Aetna Lif pf, Allied Strs, Am Baker, AmEl Pw, Am Seating, Amtel Inc, Apeco Corp, Asd Spring, Balt GasEl, BoatFds 4pf, Benefl Cp, Boston Ed, BosE 1.17pf, CalPac Util, CaroPwLt, CenHud Gas, CenIll Lt, CenMePw, CentSo West, CentTelUt, Cerro Corp, Chromally, Collins Alk, Colum Gas, Comw Edis, ComEd Awt, ComEd Bwt, Comsat, Con Edis, ConEd pf B, ConEdis pfC, Consu Pow, CnPw 7.68pf, ConPow 6pf, CentIll Cp, Cooper Ind, CPC Intl, Daytn PwLt, Delmar PLt, Duke Pow, Duqsne Lt, E Systems, Eagle Pich, Eastn Util, Entex Inc, Equit Gas, Fairch Cam, FederDStr, FstChi Cp, FstWisc Cp, Flintkote, Flintkt pfA, Flintkt pfB, Fla Pow, FlaPowLt, Gen Food, GenPubUt, GenTel&El, Gulf StaUt, Halliburtn, Hawaii Elec, Heublein, Hoov Ball, Hughes Tool, IowaEl LtP, IowaIll GE, Jeff Pilot, Kaiyind pfB, Laer Sieg pf, LibbMcNL, LincPlac Fd, Longisl Ltg, Louisv GE, May DStr, MCA Inc, McDerm wi, MidSouUt, MorganJP, Myers LE, Narco Scien, Nat Detroit, Nevada Pw, New Eng El, NY Sta EG, NiagM Pow, NIM 10.60pf, Noeast Util, Norind PS, NorStaPw, NVF Co, OccIP 2.50pf, Ohio Edison, Okla GE, Oxford Ind, Petrolane pf, Pit Forging, Pitt Ft W pf, Playboy En, PPG Ind, Pub Svc Col, PubSvc EG, Raytheon, Retail Cred, Roch GasE, SanDie Gas, SavnhEP A, Singer Co pf, Sony Corp, SouCaro EG, SouthCal Ed, Southern Co, Soulnd GE, Southld Co, Stauff 1.80pf, Stone Web, Stop Shop, Tex Util, Tucson GE, Union Elec, UnGas PLin, Unit Illum, Univ Leaf, Va ElPow, Wachov Cp, Wachovia pf, Wash GasLt, WellsFar Co, Wheel Frye, White Cons, Wisc ElPow, Wis PubSv

NEW LOWS- 2

Cyclops Cp, Hernisf wi

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 19, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8850 Abby Glen	315	300	315	+20
7775 Abitibi	$ 9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
3825 Acklands	$ 16⅛	16¼	16¼	
521 Acres Ltd	$ 9⅝	9¼	9¼	
900 Agnico E	$ 6¼	6⅛	6¼	
108 Agra Ind	$ 5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
14280 Alta Gas A	$ 12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
28650 Algo Cent	$ 14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
325 Alliance B	430	400	400	— 5
70850 Alminex	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	— ¼
40 Argus C pr	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1200 Atco A	$ 20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
2415 BP Can	$ 13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
4300 Banister C	$ 9½	9	9	— ¼
10433 Bank N S	$ 45¼	44½	45¼	+ ¾
12246 Bell Canad	$ 45½	45	45¼	+ ⅜
1050 Beth Cop A	$ 11¼	11	11	— ¼
600 Block Bros	310	310	310	
2400 Bovis Cor	135	130	135	+ 4
3610 Bralor Res	210	200	201	+ 2
50 Bramalea	$ 5¼	5¼	5¼	
4000 Brameda	77	76	76	— 1
500 Brenda M	400	400	400	
305 BC Forest	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
2300 Brunswk	385	380	380	—10
3225 Budd dAuto	475	450	460	—90
3091 Burns Fds	$ 10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2280 Cad Frvw	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1743 Cal Pow A	$ 24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
6950 Camflo	$ 14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
776 Campau A	$ 6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
700 C Pakrs C	$ 19¼	19½	19¼	+ ¼
1050 Can Perm	$ 18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
500 C Tung	300	300	300	
1725 C Cablesy	$ 14½	14½	14½	
830 Cdn Cel	490	490	490	—10
22220 C Imp Bank	$ 25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
920 C Ind Gas	$ 7½	7	7	
979 Cdn Tire A	$ 47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+ ½
1600 C Utilities	$ 9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
700 Canbra	265	260	260	— 5
3210 Cassiar	$ 5	490	5	+10
350 Celanese	440	440	440	
5300 Chieftan D	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
1000 Coch Will	106	106	106	— 1
700 C Holiday	330	330	330	+ 5
1100 Con Bldg	305	296	305	+10
200 C Rambler	145	145	145	— 3
1950 Con Distrb	425	410	425	
3915 Cons Gas	$ 14¼	14	14⅛	+ ¼
1500 Conwest	290	287	287	—13
7498 Craigmt	440	420	420	—30
1080 Crush Intl	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
2125 Denison	$ 56½	55½	56	+ 1
700 Dicknsn	$ 9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
1105 Dofasco A	$ 24½	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
225 Dom Store	$ 16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
100 Du Pont	$ 21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
3400 Dylex L A	$ 8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
620 East Mal	385	385	385	—10
1300 Emco	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
5707 Falcon C	$ 54¾	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅛
1205 Falcon	$ 33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
5105 Fed Ind A	395	390	390	—10
200 Francana	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
700 Grt Masct	68	68	68	+ 1
825 Gibraltar	490	475	490	+15
700 Goodyear	$ 13½	13	13½	+ ⅝
7200 Granduc	108	100	103	+ 8
650 Gt Oil Sds	$ 6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
6030 GL Paper	$ 23⅛	22½	22½	+ ¼
411 Gt W Life	$ 59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
275 Greyhnd	$ 17¼	17¼	17¼	
400 Guar Trst	$ 5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
2500 Hambro C	180	175	180	+10
1762 Hawker S	$ 5¼	5⅛	5¼	
1000 Hayes D A	$ 5¼	5¼	5¼	
3400 Houston O	161	153	159	2
13458 H Bay Co	$ 17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
300 Huron Eri	$ 24	24	24	+ ⅜
3059 IAC	$ 19½	19⅛	19⅛	
100 Inglis	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
750 Inland Gas	$ 9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1000 Int Mogul	300	260	284	+29
2700 Intpr Pipe	$ 12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
600 Inv Grp A	$ 6½	6½	6½	— ¼
550 Jannock	$ 6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
12650 Kaiser Re	$ 10⅛	10½	10½	
400 Kaps Tran	260	255	260	+ 5
3170 Kerr A A	$ 12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
25950 Koffler	350	350	350	+ 5
11570 Labatt A	$ 17	16½	17	+ ⅛
85 Lab Min	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
6200 LOnt Cem	335	325	325	
117 LL Lac	155	155	155	
140 Lob Co A	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
210 Lob Co B	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100 Loeb M	310	305	305	— 5
11717 MB Ltd	$ 22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
500 Mrdsen	59	54	54	
1400 Mattgmi	$ 15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
50 McGraw H	420	420	420	
13105 Moore	$ 50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
200 Murphy	470	490	490	
10543 Norarda A	$ 35⅛	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
1876 Nor Elect	$ 28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
1500 Orchan	225	225	225	+ 1
520 Oshawa A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1750 Pamour	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6931 PanCan P	$ 13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
1000 Patino N V	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
955 Pine Point	$ 28	27⅛	28	
7200 Pitts C	$ 6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
1800 Placer	$ 19⅛	18	18	— ⅛
12400 Que Sturg	330	315	320	— 5
125 Rayrock	78	78	78	
150 Rdpath A	$ 21½	21½	21½	
15100 Reed Opir A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5400 Reichhold	$ 21⅛	21	21⅛	
7215 Revnu Prp	92	91	91	— 4
210 Rothman	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
300 Scotts	$ 7	7	7	
14219 Shell Can	$ 17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
3311 Sherritt A	$ 6⅛	6	6	
2820 Siebens	$ 12¼	11¼	12	
6250 Simpsons	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4595 Simpson S	$ 10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
200 Slater Stl	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7500 Stat W Can	$ 9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
650 Southm A	$ 26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
8020 Stelco A	$ 27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
5590 Steep R	140	139	139	— 1
3700 Sundale O	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2300 Teck Cor A	255	252	252	— 4
2132 Teck Cor B	221	216	221	+ 1
5200 Teledyne	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7500 Texaco	$ 30	27¼	30	— ⅛
645 Thom N A	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6750 Tor Dm Bk	$ 43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
2675 Traders A	$ 14¼	14	14	
1550 Trans Mt	$ 10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4542 TrCan PL	$ 10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
600 Un Carbid	$ 21	20¼	20¼	— ¼
1461 Un Gas	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
125 Union Oil	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
350 U Keno	$ 11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
9995 U Siscoe	$ 6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
5955 Upp Can	119	115	119	+ 4
2300 Voyager P	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2585 Walburne	$ 11¼	11	11	— ¼
7200 West Mine	278	215	215	— 7
2920 Westnhse	$ 17¼	17	17¼	
700 Weston	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
573 White Pas	$ 6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
3015 Willroy	150	145	150	+10
1195 Woodwd A	$ 31	30½	30½	— ⅛
800 Yk Bear	198	198	198	— 5
7093 Yukon C	90	85	90	+ 2

Total sales 2,408,317 shares.

Montreal Stocks

38754 Bank Mont	$ 16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
1650 Bombard	350	370	330	+15
3200 Cdn Indust	$ 20¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
1093 Cdn Int Pw	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
250 Con Bath	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
500 Dom Bridge	$ 22	22	22	
3000 Fnci Col	155	155	155	— 5
2450 Imasco	$ 22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
500 Ivaco	$ 10	10	10	— ⅛
720 Mo'son A	$ 19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
300 Molson B	$ 17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
7740 Power Cp	$ 9¼	8⅛	9¼	+ ⅜
10425 Price Co	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2730 Royal Bk	$ 34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
1714 Roy TrustA	$ 22⅛	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
560 Steinberg A	$ 17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
350 Zellers	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 562,609 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

June 19, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	278	Matsu E. Wks.	620
Canon	210	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	125
Dai Nip. Print.	477	Mitsubi Corp.	441
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsui Co.	453
Fuji Photo	340	Mitsukoshi	453
Hitachi	163	Nippon Elec.	181
Honda Motor	582	Sharp	269
C. Itoh	402	Shiseido	1,400
Japan Air L.	1,600	Sony Corp.	3,470
Kansai El. P.	815	Sumitomo Bk.	366
Kao Soap	368	Taisho Marine	286
Kirin Brewery	324	Takeda Chem.	242
Komatsu	339	Teijin	160
Kubota	320	Tokio Marine	531
Matsu Ind.	541	Toray	161
		Toyota Motor	645

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	91.26	93.26	97.20	77.00
Brussels	131.56	133.10	137.50	106.43
Frankfurt	1298.94	127.77	142.59	110.56
London 30	328.60	326.00	365.30	146.00
London 500	144.49	144.88	156.14	84.49
Milan	91.25	91.33	108.06	85.98
Paris	120.00	121.20	138.70	99.70
Sydney	367.08	363.31	383.55	389.88
Tokyo (n)	327.47	327.82	332.97	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4496.91	4498.19	4564.52	3627.04
Zurich	265.40	267.40	291.20	206.30

(n) new. (o) old

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

June 19, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	143.50	162.85	—0.90
Zurich	164.00	163.00	—1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	168.16	168.66	—0.36

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v 1,000)

Indexed value 1,090.00 —3.23

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Drexel Burnham — International Bankers

NEW YORK, June 19.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*63N	*1.08
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*73N	*.72

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

[illegible]	38.30
[illegible] Heijn	96
Amrobank	326.50
[illegible]bank	73.60
[illegible]	150
[illegible]	38
[illegible]ken	150.50
[illegible]	52.20
Am-h	58
[illegible]overs	89.50
[illegible]	53.10
[illegible]oed	154
[illegible] new	24
[illegible]co	175.10
[illegible]co	124.50
[illegible] Dutch	93.80
[illegible]ver	105
[illegible]ommer	253.50
[illegible]Mach	185

Brussels

[illegible]	4,150
[illegible]-Lamb	2,090
[illegible] Ougree	1,136
[illegible]rabel	6,270
[illegible]mo-BM	2,005
[illegible]ken	4,255
[illegible]fina	4,960
[illegible]evaert	1,250
Générale	2,760
[illegible]	2,760
[illegible]minière	1,380

Frankfurt

[illegible]	72.80
[illegible]	131
[illegible]	118
[illegible]merzbk	196
[illegible] Gummi	77
[illegible]ler	290
[illegible]g	190
[illegible] Bank	284.50
[illegible]deBk	219
[illegible]hst	122.90
[illegible] Aktier	70.10
[illegible]ch	51
[illegible]df	441
[illegible]hof	250
[illegible]	136.50
[illegible]ansa	59.50
[illegible]nesmann	271.50
[illegible]ligesell	222
[illegible]ermann	101.50
[illegible]stahl	58
[illegible] new	115.50
[illegible]ing	395.80
[illegible]ens	253
[illegible]sen	72
[illegible]	97
[illegible]wagen	100
[illegible] arts.	

London

[illegible]-Am Cc	4.84
[illegible]-Am	£31.00
[illegible]lay Bk	2.96
[illegible]ham G	2.97
[illegible]	1.18
[illegible]	2.34
[illegible]ter	1.66
[illegible] Am Tot	3.19
[illegible] Oxyg	0.90
[illegible] Pet	5.28
[illegible]C	3.09
[illegible]man	0.32
[illegible]burySc	0.46½
[illegible]tered	1.21
[illegible]tauids	1.23
[illegible]aton	0.15
[illegible]ear D	3.05
[illegible] Pac	1.95
[illegible]llers	1.36
[illegible]lop	0.52
[illegible]using	1.76
[illegible]	1.22
[illegible]Ged	£29.75
GKN	2.38
Glaxo Gr	3.63
Gt Un St	1.80
Guinness	1.17
Hawker-Sidd	2.76
Hudson Bay	£12.50
Imp Chem	2.80
Imps	0.57
Mar&Spen	2.16
MetalBox	2.64
Nichols	0.42
Plessey	0.70
Rand Mines	3.20
Rank Org	1.48
Royal Dutch	£28⅛
R.T.Z.	1.77
Shell	3.12
Thorn (A)	1.65
Tube Invest	2.54
Union Carb	5.20
Vickers	1.34
War L3½	£24.00
West Deep	£20⅞
West Drief	£49.50
West Hold	£36 3/16
West Min	1.66
Woolworth	0.46
ZCI	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1,377
Erba	3,300
Ercole Marelli	539
Fiat	1,104
Finsider	345
Generali	66,850
IFI	2,539
Italgas	502
Italsider	436
LaRinas	93.25
Montedis	602
Olivetti	1,110
Pirelli	738
Snia Visco	1,516
Terni	62

Paris

Air Liquide	339.50
Alimentaire	59.50
BSN	459
Carrefour	1,759
Cim Lafarge	168.90
Citroën	37.50
Cie Bancaire	465
CFP	140
CGE	304
CCF	143
Ferodo	262
Imetal	71.50
L'Oréal	858
Mach Bull	29.70
Michelin	951
Moët-Henn	455
Moulinex	274.30
Paribas	151.20
PUK	122.90
Peñarroya	55.50
Perrier	105
Peugeot	214.20
Rh Poulenc	102.50
Sacilor	84
St Gobain	127
Suez	220.50
Télémécan	908
Thomson	189
Usinor	77.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,185
B Boveri	1,370
Ciba-Geigy	1,570
Cr Suisse	2,740
Fischer	525
Hof Roche	10,150
Nestlé	3,210
Sandoz	4,550
Sté B Suisse	415
Sulzer	2,225
U B Suisse	2,930
Buehrle	

U.S. Commodity Prices

TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	26½	37½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200.00	132.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	217.92	131.20
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	69-70	104-105
Lead, spot., lb	19	21½
Copper elec., lb	63½-65	65½-67
Tin (Straits), lb	3.43¾	4.60½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb	38½-39	34½-36
Silver N.Y., oz	4.43	4.83
Gold N.Y., oz	162.95	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	732.50	619.10

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 19, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	12.20	12.34	11.90	12.05	11.96
Sep	11.90	11.90	11.50	11.50	11.55
Oct	11.80	11.81	11.45	11.50	11.45
Mar	11.75	11.75	11.45	11.51	11.35
May	11.55	11.65	11.45	11.45	N11.45
Jul	11.60	11.65	11.50	N11.50	11.45
Sep	11.75	11.75	11.45	11.45	B11.45
Oct	11.70	11.70	11.50	11.55	11.50

Sales: 3,531.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No sales.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Jul	44.75	46.05	44.74	45.90	44.65
Sep	41.40	42.39	41.40	41.95	41.10
Dec	41.25	41.70	41.25	41.55	40.95
Mar	41.70	41.81	41.50	41.75	41.15
Jul	42.50	42.65	42.50	42.60	42.15

Sales: 1,137.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jun	52.50	52.20	52.10	52.10	52.40
Jul	52.40	52.40	52.20	52.20	52.50
Sep	53.40	53.40	53.00	53.10	53.40
Dec	54.80	54.80	54.40	54.50	54.80
Jan	55.30	55.30	55.00	55.00	55.30
Mar	56.20	56.20	55.80	56.00	56.30
May	57.20	57.20	56.80	56.90	57.20
Jul	58.10	58.10	57.80	57.80	58.10

Sales: 1,338.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.35	5.56	5.30	5.56	5.35
Mar	6.40	6.54	6.25	6.54	6.33
Apr	6.76	7.09	6.90	7.05	7.02
May	8.65	8.70	8.36	8.70	8.72

Sales: 4,657.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jun	445.00	446.00	445.20	445.20	446.00
Jul	446.00	445.50	441.00	446.00	447.00
Aug	449.00	449.40	449.00	449.40	450.50
Sep	453.00	453.00	449.50	452.80	453.80
Dec	462.00	464.00	458.00	463.00	464.10
Jan	465.50	466.20	462.30	466.20	467.20
Mar	472.00	474.00	468.80	473.10	474.00
May	479.50	480.50	476.00	479.70	480.60
Jul	485.00	486.20	482.50	486.20	487.10
Sep	491.80	492.70	490.00	492.70	493.60

Sales: 6,015.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	53.40	53.40	52.70	B52.70	53.45
Sep	55.30	55.50	54.90	B54.80	B55.45
Nov	56.85	56.85	56.60	B56.50	B57.40
Jan	58.70	58.70	58.00	B58.00	B58.70
May	61.00	61.00	61.00	B60.75	B61.45
Jul	62.00	62.00	62.00	B62.05	B62.85

Sales: 250.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	45.55	46.00	45.25	45.89	45.60
Oct	46.95	47.89	46.71	47.25	47.20
Dec	47.65	48.03	47.35	47.95	47.73
Mar	48.40	48.85	48.27	48.85	B43.60
May	49.00	49.00	49.00	B49.45	B49.15
Jul	49.55	49.65	49.55	B50.10	49.90
Oct	50.15	50.15	50.15	B50.35	B50.12
Dec	50.15	50.15	50.15	B50.50	B50.30

Sales: 2,000.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	163.10	163.10	162.50	163.00S	163.90
Aug	164.60	168.50	163.40	164.30S	165.40
Oct	167.00	167.00	165.90	165.90S	167.60
Dec	169.40	169.40	168.30	168.80S	169.90
Feb	171.80	171.80	171.00	171.10S	172.10
Apr	174.00	174.00	173.10	173.40S	173.40
Jun	176.10	176.10	175.50	175.60S	176.60

Aug	178.50	178.50	178.50	177.90S	178.90
Oct	180.60	180.60	180.60	180.10S	181.10

Sales: 1,129.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.16	3.17½	3.11	3.11	3.17½
Sep	3.23	3.24	3.17½	3.18	c.wb
Dec	3.30	3.34	3.28	3.29	3.34
Mar	3.41	3.42½	3.37	3.39	3.41½
May	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.42	3.44½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.85½	2.85½	2.83	2.85	2.85½
Sep	2.67	2.67	2.63	2.65¾	2.65½
Dec	2.49½	2.49¾	2.45¾	2.48	2.48½
Mar	2.54	2.54½	2.52	2.54¼	2.55
May	2.58½	2.58½	2.56¼	2.58	2.59
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.13	5.16	5.12	5.14	5.13
Aug	5.07	5.07¼	5.03	5.07½	5.07
Sep	5.08	5.02½	4.97	5.02½	5.00½
Nov	4.98	5.01	4.96½	5.00	4.98½
Jan	5.05	5.07½	5.04½	5.07½	5.07
Mar	5.14	5.16	5.12	5.15½	5.15
May	5.18	5.22	5.18	5.22	5.21
Jul	5.25½	5.27	5.24	5.27	5.26
Aug	—	—	—	5.26	5.27
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	21.20	21.40	21.10	21.40	21.30
Aug	20.10	20.35	20.00	20.35	20.35
Sep	19.60	19.80	19.60	19.80	19.70
Oct	19.20	19.25	19.16	19.25	19.25
Dec	18.60	18.85	18.60	18.85	18.80
Jan	18.50	18.65	18.40	18.60	18.50
Mar	18.35	18.45	18.30	18.45	18.30
May	18.30	18.30	18.15	18.20	18.20
Jul	18.00	18.10	18.06	18.10	18.05
Aug	17.75	17.90	17.75	17.90	17.70
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	127.00	128.40	126.30	128.40	127.20
Aug	128.50	129.50	128.00	127.50	128.80
Sep	129.50	130.50	129.50	130.50	129.50
Oct	129.70	131.00	129.70	131.00	130.50
Dec	132.30	133.30	131.50	133.30	132.50
Jan	133.70	134.50	133.50	134.50	133.70
Mar	136.00	136.50	136.00	136.50	136.00
May	—	—	—	135.50	136.00
Jul	—	—	—	138.50	139.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	445.50	447.00	442.00	447.00	449.50
Jul	445.00	448.00	444.50	448.00	449.50
Aug	449.70	451.00	444.00	449.00	453.50
Oct	457.00	457.00	450.50	455.50	460.00
Dec	464.00	464.00	458.00	462.20	466.00
Feb	469.00	470.00	465.50	469.00	473.50
Apr	477.50	478.00	472.50	475.50	479.50
Jun	484.50	484.50	478.00	482.50	487.00
Aug	489.00	489.00	485.00	489.00	492.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Jun	56.35	56.50	55.75	56.80	b56.07
Aug	52.50	52.50	50.57	a50.57	52.12
Oct	46.20	46.35	44.32	44.50	45.80
Dec	43.75	43.95	41.90	42.70	43.30
Feb	42.50	42.50	40.68	41.90	a42.02
Apr	41.50	41.50	40.75	b41.05	a41.05

Sales: June 987; Aug 10520; Oct 4410; Dec 1396; Feb 560; April 88.
Open interest: June 1087; Aug 1898; Oct 9829; Dec 4929; Feb 2867; April 166.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	55.50	56.07	54.60	b56.05	54.50
Jul	56.00	56.00	54.05	54.35	55.45
Aug	54.50	54.55	52.60	52.80	54.15
Oct	48.90	49.00	47.40	47.80	48.60
Dec	48.75	48.85	47.25	37.40	48.50
Feb	47.50	47.72	46.50	46.55	47.40
Apr	43.55	43.90	42.02	42.02	43.55
Jun	43.90	43.90	42.50	42.50	a43.80

Sales: June 196; July 1430; Aug 1740; Oct 985; Dec 1050; Feb 474; April 72; June 14.
Open interest: June 235; July 3575; Aug 4062; Oct 2553; Dec 5063; Feb 2780; April 637; June 116.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jun	45.50	46.00	45.50	45.90	44.60
Jul	46.25	47.45	46.25	46.80	b46.15
Aug	50.40	50.50	50.00	50.10	50.30
Sep	57.00	57.60	56.00	a57.00	56.95
Oct	—	—	—	n55.65	55.65
Nov	57.00	58.00	57.00	58.00	b57.65
Dec	60.20	60.30	59.65	60.00	60.20

Sales: June 13; July 26; Aug 11; Sep 566; Oct 0; Nov 22; Dec 55.
Open interest: June 18; July 209; Aug 214; Sep 1814; Oct 104; Nov 310; Dec 487.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	81.65	81.70	79.77	a79.77	81.20
Aug	80.35	80.65	78.67	a78.67	80.25
Feb	75.80	75.95	74.05	a74.05	75.40
Mar	74.70	74.75	73.12	a73.12	74.65
May	73.70	73.75	72.07	a72.07	73.50
Jul	72.25	72.65	71.12	a71.12	b72.65

Sales: July 306; Aug 3275; Feb 1580; March 168; May 175; July 40.
Open interest: July 5297; Aug 4496; Feb 4547; March 715; May 1002; July 343.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	164.40
Sep	165.80	165.80	164.90	165.50	166.40
Dec	169.60	169.60	168.40	168.80	169.80
Mar	171.90	172.30	171.90	172.30	173.20
Jun	176.00	176.60	175.50	175.50	177.10
Sep	180.20	180.20	179.10	179.40	180.40

Sales: June 8; Sep. 965; Dec. 130; March 27; June 10; Sep. 5.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	133	126.50	128.50-128.55	129.50-130
Oct	128	122.50	125.25-125.50	126.25-126.50
Dec	127.95	121.50	125 -125.75	125.55-126
Mar	127	122	125.75-126	125.50-125.90
May	127	122.50	125.80-126	125.50-126
Aug	127.05	123	125.90-126	126.25-126.50
Oct	128	122	126.50-127.50	126 -127
Lots: 4,351.				
COCOA				
Jul	448.50	442	446 -447	441 -443
Sep	443	433	440 -440.50	435 -436
Dec	456	447.50	454.50-455	449 -449.50
Mar	465	459	463 -464	458 -459
May	465.50	462	466 -469	461.50-462
Jul	470	466	470 -472	465 -467
Sep	473	470	472 -473	469.50-472
Lots: 1,785.				
COFFEE				
Jul	471	465	471 -472	469.50-471
Sep	473	467	473 -474	474 -474.50
Nov	468	462.50	467.50-468	471.50-472
Jan	467.50	462.50	467 -467.50	472 -472.50
Mar	468	466	469.50-470	473 -474.50
May	472	468.50	471 -472	474 -475
Jul	No trade		473 -474	475 -478
Lots: 1,001.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	517 - 518	520.50- 521
3 months	535.50- 536	538.50- 539
Cathodes: spot	505 - 505.50	509 - 511
3 months	524 - 524.50	527 - 529
Tin: spot	3,028 -3,032	3,035 -3,038
3 months	3,044 -3,045	3,052 -3,055
Lead: spot	159 - 160	164 - 165
3 months	162 - 162.50	165.50- 166
Zinc: spot	328.50- 329.50	328 - 330
3 months	311.25- 311.75	312 - 313
Silver: spot	194.50- 194.70	196.40- 196.60
3 months	199.70- 199.80	201.70- 201.80

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Jul	—	—	455 -470	+5
Sep	453	443	451½-452	+3½
Dec	436	436	435 -435½	+4½
Mar	438	430	437 -437½	+3½
May	—	—	439 -445	U.C.
Jul	—	—	439 -445	U.C.

Lots: 530.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5 - 5½	4⅝- 5¼	½- 1	8⅛- 9⅛
1 M.	5⅛- 5⅝	4⅝- 4⅞	2⅝- 3⅛	9⅛- 9⅝
3 M.	5½- 6	4⅝- 4⅞	3⅝- 3⅞	9⅞-10⅛
6 M.	6⅝- 6⅞	4⅝- 5⅛	4⅝- 4⅝	11⅛-11⅝
1 Y.	7⅛- 7⅝	5⅝- 5⅞	5⅝- 5⅝	12⅝-12⅝

SECURITIES MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

Siège Social: Luxembourg, 16 Ave. Marie-Thérèse.

Incorporated before Maitre Camille-Jean-Gerard-Philippe Hellinck, notary residing in Luxembourg-Bonnevoie, on March 1st, 1973, published in the Memorial Recueil Special No. 44, on March 15, 1973. The articles of incorporation were modified before Maitre Hellinck, on March 26, 1973, published in the Mémorial Recueil Spécial No. 65 of April 16, 1973.

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

June 27th, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Securities Management Company S.A., will be held at the Company's registered office, 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at 2:15 p.m., on June 27th, 1975, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1) to hear and accept the reports of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
2) to approve the report of Directors for the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1974, and the balance sheet and profit and loss statement at 31st December, 1974.
3) to discharge the Directors and the Auditor with respect to their performance of duties for the period expiring on 31st December, 1974.
4) to confirm the election by the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor of Messrs. Ronald S. Norman, Jost V. Steinbrüchel and Kaspar Marti in replacement of Messrs. Mark Horowitz, Cecil Altmann and Gabriel T. Whyte.
5) to elect the Members of the Board of Directors.
6) to elect a Statutory Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
7) to decide upon the use of the corporate results of the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1974.
8) other business.

Resolutions on the agenda of this General Meeting will require no quorum and will be adopted if voted by a majority of the Shareholders present or represented and voting. Proxy forms for the meeting are available at the registered office and proxies should reach the Company not later than 25th June, 1975. In order to be admitted to the meeting, holders of bearer shares shall have to deposit their shares with the following banks not later than 25th June, 1975:

First National City Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.,
16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg,
and
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise,
37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Herbert C. ANDREAE.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
1¾	1⅛ Acme Haml	11	2	1⅞	1½	1½+	⅛
1⅛	⅞ Acme Prec	11	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14	6 AdobeO .85e	11	46	12	11¾	12 +	⅝
3¼	2 A&EPlast p	4	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅛ Aegis Corp	5	23	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
6⅞	2¼ AeroFlo .15e	13	10	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
3⅜	1¼ Aeronca Inc		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3	1¼ AffilCap .88j	7	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7-16	⅛ Affil Cap wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¾	1¼ Affil Hsp .20	12	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
7¾	5½ AffilPub .36e	6	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2¾	1½ Aiken Ind	5	4	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
11	4⅞ AirbnFrt .58	9	103	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
47	15¾ AlaxM 1.07e	8	1	43½	43½	43½+	5⅜
25	15½ AlamWd .25p	2	3	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
6½	2⅞ Alaska Airl	9	32	5⅛	4⅞	5	
9⅛	5⅜ Alcoic .12e	6	5	9¾	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
5½	3⅜ Alleghy Airl		98	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6	4½ AllanTr .24e	2	7	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜ Allied Art	17	85	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1¾	⅝ Alpha Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅜ Altamil Cp	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1	9-16 Altec Corp	56	340	1⅛	15-16	1⅛+	⅛
7-16	3-16 Altec Cp wt		28	7-16	⅜	7-16+	⅛
5¼	2⅛ AltecCrp pf			4	5⅜	5⅜	⅛
10⅜	6½ AlterFds .50	4	13	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
51	42⅞ Alcoa pf3.75		250	45½	45½	45½+	½
10¼	3⅜ AMAX wt		31	12½	11⅜	12½+	⅜
4⅜	1⅜ Amco Ind	4	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
5⅜	1¾ AHessLL wt		93	4¼	3⅝	4¼+	⅜
7¾	4¼ Am Agronc	8	38	5⅜	4¾	5⅛+	⅜
7⅛	5 AmBiltrt .58	7	7	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
11½	11¼ AmBsP n.26	11	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
5¼	2¾ Am Fletch		16	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
15⅞	9¾ A GarPd .20	6	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
6¼	3¾ Am Intl Pict	3	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
5⅝	3⅛ A Israel .13r	3	13	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3½	2⅛ A Kitchn Fd	4	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
14½	7¾ AMaizeA .48	5	168	14⅛	13⅜	14 +	1⅛
14⅜	8⅛ AMaizeB .40	5	58	14⅛	13⅜	14 +	1⅛
8	1⅝ AmMot Inns		60	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅜
34½	22½ AmPetrof 2	5	2	32⅝	32½	32½—	⅜
3⅞	1⅜ Am Plan Cp		43	2	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅜	2⅜ A Precs .25e	7	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
2½	1½ Am Recreat		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2 A SafEq .11j	74	2	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
3¾	2⅜ A Techn .12	24	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
11⅞	4⅜ AMIC Cp	9	17	10½	10⅛	10½	
3⅞	1⅜ AndreR .12e	11	1	3½	3½	3½	
3½	1⅜ Angio C .12e	8	84	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7½	4¼ Anixter .16		74	10⅜	9¾	10⅛+	⅜
6	1⅝ Anthem .10e	10	6	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
7⅜	2⅜ Anthony .38f	8	14	5	4¾	5 +	⅛
23½	12⅜ Aquit Ca .38	19	6	23⅜	23½	23½	
7¾	5 ArizCL .10e		41	6½	6	6 —	⅛
6¾	3½ ArzCol pf.48		1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
21⅞	6¾ Armin Cp	6	53	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝+	⅜
5¾	2¾ Arrow Elect	3	32	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
16	6¾ Asamera .25	8	126	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅜ AshOil Can		9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1	5-16 Askin Svc		1	1	1	1 +1-16	
4⅜	1⅜ Aspro .48b	6	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝—	⅛
1⅞	1 Astrex Inc		23	1⅜	1½	1½—	⅛
1	½ Atco Ind	29	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
23⅜	14 ATI Inc	3	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
9⅝	5¼ ATI Richf wt		68	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅜
8	7¼ Atlas OM B		31	38	8	7⅝	
1⅝	½ Atlas Cp wt		168	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅜
22⅛	12⅝ AugaHnc .15	14	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
1⅛	½ Aushrl Oil	9	25	13½	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
8	4⅛ AutoTrn .58t	18	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
4⅞	1⅝ Auto Bldg	15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
37⅜	13⅜ Automat Rad		11	23⅜	23¼	23¼—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛ AutmSvc .20	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
36⅝	21⅜ AutoSw .84a	12	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
10⅜	9⅛ AVC Cp .82r	4	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2 AVEMC .07		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅜	3½ Aydin Cp	6	38	5¼	4⅞	5¼	

B

8	4⅞ BadgrMt .58	9	8	8⅛	8	8+	⅛
8½	3⅛ BakerM .15r	7	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
6	4 BaldwS .36e		1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	11⅞ BanFd 1.12e		6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
10⅜	4⅝ BanstrCH Lr		95	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1⅞ BarcoCa .16	6	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
8¼	4⅞ Barnwel Ind		62	7⅝	7⅜	7⅞	
5¼	3¾ Barry R .24f	5	34	4¾	4	4 —	⅛
3¾	2⅜ Barth Sp .20	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
22¾	1¼ BarthCh Post	14	6	2	2	2	
8⅜	4¼ BasinPet Cp	6	30	7⅛	6⅞	7	
18¾	7⅞ BayrkUt .72		19	18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
2⅜	1⅜ Bell Ind .08	5	6	2	2	2	
7-16	⅛ BenSilMg wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
5	1¾ Benrus Crp	7	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3½	1⅜ Berg Ent		17	3⅛	3	3	
2½	⅞ BergRit .30e		18	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅜	⅛ BergRit wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6¾	2¾ Berg Bruns	16	163	7¼	6½	7¼+	⅜
14⅛	9¾ Brg B pf1.15		7	14½	14½	14½+	⅜
2⅜	1⅛ BernzOmat		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9¾	3¾ Bertea .16b	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
5½	2½ BervenC .12	66	22	5¾	5½	5½+	⅛
4¾	1⅜ Bethlem Cp	6	28	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2½	1 Beverly Ent		11	2⅜	2	2⅛+	⅛
21½	12¾ Big Bear 1.20	5	21	20¾	20¼	20¾+	⅝
7⅛	3⅛ BigVSu .05e	5	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	9⅜ BlnkWf .80a	6	3	14	13¾	14	
4⅞	3½ Blessings	4	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
3	1½ Blount .80	6	2	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
2½	1¼ Bluebird Inc	3	24	2	2	2	
5½	3⅜ Bodin Ap .40	4	23	5⅛	5	5	
8¾	5 BoltBer .20e	8	118	10	8⅜	9½+	1
17⅞	9⅞ BowVall .10	25	9	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
23	7⅞ Brad Ragan	9	97	18¼	17½	18¼+	1
18¼	6½ BraddbC .20	18	14	9⅞	9½	9⅝+	⅜
8¾	3⅜ BranitAr wt		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅜	10 BrascnA 1b	3	49	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	⅛
12⅜	10 BraunEn .52	6	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
26¼	18½ Brower .20	3	33	20	19⅞	20	
9	4 Brooks P .20	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅜	2 BrownCo wt		13	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
3	1½ BTU Eng	7	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅜	3⅛ Buildex .32	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅜	7¼ Bundy 1.08		30	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜+	⅜
11⅜	5⅛ Burgess Ind	9	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
1⅜	⅝ BurnsInt .60	1	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
6	3⅜ Bush Univ	9	7	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
11⅜	6 ButlerInf .50	4	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22⅛	14½ Buttes G Oil	5	112	20¼	19½	20¼+	½

C

7¼	1⅜ Cabicorn Gn	13	48	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
13⅜	6¼ Caldor .15b	8	37	13⅜	11	11¼	
7⅞	3⅝ Calcomp		58	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
9¾	5 Camco Inc	10	27	8¾	8½	8¾+	⅛
4 9-16	2⅜ CaCbbA .25e	3	34	3 5-16	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅛	9⅝ Campin .40b	3	1	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
3 15-16	1¾ CdnExp GO	17	13	2⅜	⅞	2⅞	
5½	2⅜ Cdn Homstd	29	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1⅜	11 CdnInP 1.28	5	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
40⅜	21½ Cdn SuproOil	10	4	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜+	⅜
2⅜	1⅞ Canoga .10e	6	12	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
2⅜	1¼ Capehart Cp		18	1⅞	1¾	1⅞—	⅛
2⅜	1¼ CapitlPd .16	5	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
48⅜	18 Carbnind 1a	5	125	39⅜	37½	39⅜+	2⅜
5⅛	2¼ Caressa .20	8	196	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅜
80⅛	57 Carnat 1.20b	17	40	76½	74⅜	76½+	1½
14¼	8⅞ CaroPipl 1	8	2	14	14	14 +	⅛
1⅛	⅝ Carr wt		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2½	1½ Carrols Dev		14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞—	⅛
17½	10½ CastlAM .80	3	2	15	15	15 +	⅛
1⅜	1⅛ Castleton In	37	1	1½	1½	1½	
4⅜	2⅜ Casthwd Int	5	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
14⅜	6¼ Cavitron Cp	12	62	11⅝	10⅝	11¼+	⅜
2⅜	1 CDI Corp	5	1	2	2	2 +	
4¼	3¼ CentSec .20e		3	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
2¾	1¾ Certified Cp	3	26	2⅜	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
73-16	½ Certron Cp		16	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅜	3 ChadMill .40	8	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅜	2⅛ Champ Hom		291	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
6⅛	1⅜ Charir Med	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅜	8¼ CHB Fd .57t	3	18	9⅜	8¾	9¼+	⅜
2⅞	1⅛ Chem Exp		14	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
20½	18⅛ ChiRiv 1.60a	9	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
2¼	1¼ Chicken Unl		3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8	7½ Chiefin Dev	130	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾+	⅛
2 11-16	Christian Co	31	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1¼ Cinerama		5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
9	5¼ Circle K .30	7	52	7⅛	7	7	
5¼	3½ Citation .40	6	4	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
6⅞	4¼ CityGsFl .60	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅜	8½ CK Petroim	8	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	
6¾	2⅝ Clarkson .16	6	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
5¼	3 Clarostat	7	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
8¼	5¼ Clausng .09e	4	7	6⅝	7	7 —	⅛
3⅜	1¼ CMI Corp	11	75	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
7	2⅜ CMI Inv wt		5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅜	3 Coachmn In	15	124	12⅜	11¼	12¼+	1⅛
6⅝	4⅛ CoffMat .40r	9	13	5¼	5	5¼	
2⅜	1¼ Cohu In .15r	28	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	6¼ ColeNat .60	5	43	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
9⅜	6¼ ColeNat .60	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
12⅞	5¼ Coleman .44	26	20	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
4⅜	2⅜ Colon Coml		7	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
4½	2⅜ Colwell .28		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
16¾	Combustn Eq	12	306	17¼	15⅝	17⅛+	1⅜
31	24¾ Cominco 3e	5	1	27¼	27¼	27¼—	⅛
3⅜	2¼ Com Grp .12	4	3	3	3	3	
12⅜	8⅛ ComlAlli .30	9	4	11¼	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
16⅜	11⅛ ComlMtl .60	7	4	13¾	13½	13¾+	⅛
9¼	4⅛ CoPsyrC .12	7	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	14⅞ ComSv 1.62b	7	26	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛+	1
1½	⅝ Compac Cp		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	3⅝ Compo Ind		2	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
1⅛	9-16 CompuDyn	10	16	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
8¼	5¼ Conchem .40	6	3	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅜	2 Condec Crp	4	62	7⅜	6¾	7⅜+	⅛
7¾	7½ Conrock .60	11	2	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
1¼	Consor Inc		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	5⅜ Con Oil Gas	11	33	8½	8½	8¾+	⅛
8¾	5⅝ Cons Rel .60	1	18	8¼	8¼	8½+	⅛
4¾	3¼ Consyne Cp	7	15	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1	⅜ Cont Meter		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
15-16	½ Cont Tel wt		11	⅞	13-16	13-16	
8⅜	5⅞ Cook El .60	7	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
18¼	10 Cook Ind .40	3	15	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
7¼	2¾ Cordon Intl		33	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
16⅛	11¾ Core Labs	8	59	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
17½	4⅜ CoxCbl Com	24	25	15	14⅜	15 +	⅛
4½	2 Craig Corp	4	26	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
5¼	2½ CrasnrE .11t	5	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅜+	⅛
9⅛	4⅜ Crazie Pet	7	5	7⅝	8⅛	8½+	⅛
36⅜	19⅝ Cross AT .84	12	2	28⅜	28½	28⅝+	⅛
20⅛	14½ CrwCPt .60r	3	5	19	18⅞	19 —	⅛
11⅞	3 CRS Ds .10e	8	49	10	9¾	10 +	⅜
7⅝	3¾ CrutcR .55e	13	256	7g1	6⅞	7¼+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛ CrystlO .30e	6	17	13¾	13½	13⅝+	⅛
8¾	7¼ CSE Cp .40a	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
8	3¼ Cubic Cp .20	6	21	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
9⅝	6¼ CW Tran .40	5	3	8¾	8½	8¾+	⅛

D

4	1⅞ Damon Crp	5	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4½	2¼ Damson Oil	24	18	4¼	4	4	
37⅜	28 Daniell .28b	8	21	33	32¼	32¼	
43	27¾ Data Dcumt	7	6	34	33⅜	33⅝+	⅜
6½	2⅛ Datapred	7	155	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
8⅜	5⅜ DayMin .10e	55	21	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
1	⅛ DCL Inc		8	9-16	½	9-16	
9	5 Del Labs .28	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
⅜	5-16 DeltaCp Am		30	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
8¼	5¼ Deltn Fd .54	11	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
14⅝	7⅜ DTnEx .20e	6	29	9	8½	8¾+	⅛
6⅜	2½ Dev Cp Am		6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
29⅜	18½ DiamM Dril	7	44	26⅝	25½	26½+	⅝
3⅜	1⅜ Diebold VC		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	4⅜ Digicon Inc	10	111	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
14	7½ DillardSt .40	6	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
1½	7-16 Diodes Inc		1	16-16	15-16	16-16	
3⅜	1¼ Discont Fab	7	2	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
26½	12⅜ Diversey .70	9	101	26⅜	25½	26⅜+	1⅜
11-16	¼ Divrst In wt		13	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
11⅞	5¼ Dixilyn Cor	6	16	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
39¼	17⅛ Dome Petrl	11	124	28⅝	30	39⅜—	⅛
7⅜	4¾ Donkeny .30	3	2	7	6⅞	7	
7⅜	5¼ DowmerS .20	4	5	8½	8¼	8⅜+	⅜
16	12 DrexUtl 1.20		10	14⅞	14¼	14⅝+	⅜
9½	4½ Driver Harr	6	74	10⅜	9¼	10¼+	1⅛
16⅜	4½ DrgFair .48	6	2	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
1⅜	½ Dunlop .07e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
25	18⅛ DuplxPd .48	3	17	20¼	19⅞	20 +	⅛
8⅜	4½ Dur Tst .25b	9	15	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
3¼	1⅞ Dynicln .65e	8	21	3¼	3	3 +	⅛
6⅜	2½ Dynell .14f	19	14	5½	4¾	5	⅛

E

14⅜	¾ Eagle Cloth	15	2	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
6¼	3¼ ErlSchab .36	22	12	5	4¾	5	
14⅜	8¼ Earth R .60	6	41	13⅜	13	13⅜+	⅛
28½	18 EassonO 1.0r	11	18	26	25¾	25¾+	⅛
2	1⅛ Esln C 1.16a	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14½	8⅜ Eckcar Cp	102	6	13⅜	13	13⅜+	⅛
7	3½ Ecodyne	11	22	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23½	16½ Edgitn .50r	2	7	19	19½	19⅝+	⅛
3	1½ Gen Resrch		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
1	½ Gen Resrcs		3	13-16	13-16	13-16+	
5⅜	2⅜ Generics Cp	12	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
2⅜	1 Genisco Tch	10	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¼	4 Geon Ind		3	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
15⅜	8¼ GlenInd Fd	8	8	13⅝	15	15 —	⅜
19⅜	9 GlenI Y .40a	26	39	10¾	10	10 —	⅜
5	3¼ GIT Rlt .96e	7	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2⅜	1¼ Gladding Cp		2	2⅜	2	2⅜+	⅛
4⅜	1⅞ Glasrock Pr	12	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
34½	18½ Glatfelter 2	4	14	28½	28¼	28¼	
4⅜	3¾ Glen Ger .16	10	2	4	4	4	
8½	4¼ GlenOils .20	12	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
6⅜	3½ Globelnd .40	5	1	6	6	6	
11¼	4⅜ Gloucstr En	4	12	11¼	10½	11⅛+	1⅛
28	13 Golden Cycl	42	229	23¾	23¼	23¾+	1½
4¼	1¼ Gold W Mob		3	4½	4¼	4¼+	⅛
1⅜	7-16 Goldfield Cp		107	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3¼	1⅜ GoodLS .10		2	3	3	3 +	⅛
4⅛	2¼ Goodrich wt		27	3⅛	3	3⅛	
3⅜	1¼ Gorin Sirs	7	1	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
3⅜	2⅛ Gouldinc wt		5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
25½	17¼ Grainger .30	21	84	25¾	25	25½+	⅛
8⅞	6 GrandCn .20	6	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅞ Granite Mgt		25	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
4⅜	2⅛ GtBasin Pet	34	341	3¾	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
29⅜	11 GT LCh .18	18	63	25¼	23⅞	25¼+	1½
7	2⅜ GtScot .10r	5	5	5	4⅝	5	⅛
2¾	⅜ Greenman	6	39	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3⅜	3⅛ GREIT .40		6	5	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
15⅜	7½ GRI Cp .40	4	40	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
13⅜	8⅛ Grlesdc .90e		5	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
11¼	6⅜ GrossTic .90	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8	4½ Grow C .32b	7	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅛	13-16 GSC En .40c	17	5	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
¾	⅛ GuardMt wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6¼	4⅜ GuardCh .40	12	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
4⅜	2 Guilford .20	488	12	4½	4¼	4½	
32⅜	23¼ Gulf Can .80	9	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞+	⅜
32½	26⅜ GulfRep Fin	3	7	31¾	31⅜	31⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4¼ Gilstrm LD	9	21	6½	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜

H

6¾	4¼ HallsMot .46	3	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	
4¼	2⅛ HampD .15e	3	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4¼	1⅛ Hampton Ind	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	
12⅞	7½ Hanovr Petr	18	44	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
8	6¾ Hanvrsh .55	5	18	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
6¾	3⅞ HanSq 1.60e	3	4	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
16⅛	5⅜ Harmn .10r	5	73	15⅝	14¾

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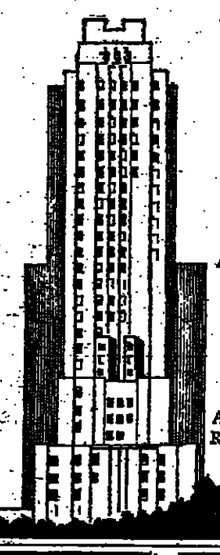
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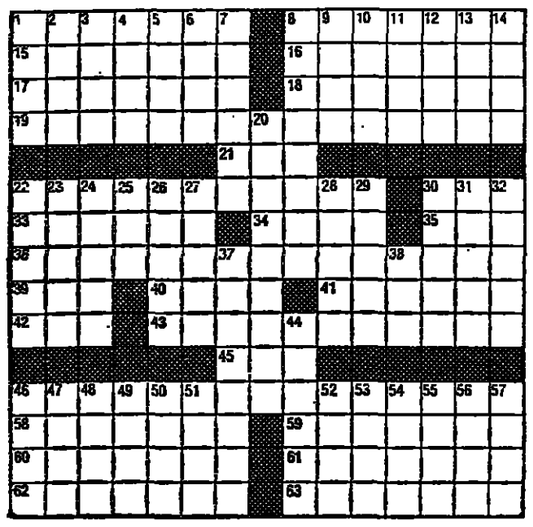
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ACROSS

1 Food for Fido
8 Ivy or wild cucumber
15 French playwright Jean
16 Did a better job as a jockey
17 Rush-hour bus rider
18 Peter of films
19 Wedding guest's command to Ancient Mariner
21 Can. province
22 Relative of Eureka
30 Situate
33 Type of wool
34 Get an —— effort
35 Literary collection
36 Wordsworth's flowers
39 Basketball situation, with 23 Down
40 Highlander
41 Separation of a compound word
42 Tennis unit
43 Albany or Trenton fixture
45 "Lady of the Lake" outlaw
46 Moon in "The Highwayman"
58 Sea north of Australia
59 As a group
60 Goes on pension
61 *Simpletons*
62 Part of a driver's exam
63 Plaza girl et al.

DOWN

1 100-yard ——
2 Aware of
3 Hockey score
4 River in Iran
5 Image: Prefix
6 Hebrew letter
7 "... like fire he meets ——"
8 Enumerate
9 Hurry
10 Miss Kett
11 "—— go bragh"
12 Frog's milieu
13 Biblical land
14 French dream
20 Sickly
22 Nigerian capital
23 See 39 Across
24 Ornamental tag
25 Companion of Wynken and Blynken
26 Lees
27 Old European province
28 Barn areas
29 Suffix for hippo
30 Coin of India
31 Dark
32 French cup
37 Bringing up the rear
38 Lion's ——
44 Conductor Ormandy
46 Swiss river
47 Writer Zane
48 Abhor
49 "Think nothing ——"
50 Certain
51 Three, in Spain
52 Indigo
53 Between K and P
54 Wool: Prefix
55 Process: Suffix
56 Form of Hosea
57 Loch ——



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	26	79	Fair	MADRID	27	81	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Cloudy	MILAN	24	75	Fair
ANKARA	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Fair	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
BELGRADE	18	64	Rain	NEW YORK	30	86	Sunny
BERLIN	21	70	Cloudy	NICE	22	72	Fair
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy	OSLO	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23	73	Cloudy	PARIS	20	68	Overcast
CAIRO	37	99	Fair	PRAGUE	17	63	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	ROME	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	23	73	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	STOCKHOLM	23	73	Fair
DUBLIN	18	66	Showers	TEHRAN	32	90	Fair
EDINBURGH	17	63	Showers	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	57	Rain	VENICE	23	73	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	59	Cloudy	VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	21	70	Fair	WARSAW	17	63	Overcast
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	32	90	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Rain
LISBON	24	75	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 19, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $8.87
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $2.39
(w) Apollo (Temus: ins. pr... — SF98.50
(w) Austral. Select Fd — $3.00

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:

— (d) Baerbond — SF709.05
— (d) Conbar — SF715
— (d) Grobar — SF513
— (d) Stockbar — SF806
(w) Bronzinvest — $13.43
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd — $11.82
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd — $4.85
d) A.G.F. Japan Fd — $7.02

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l — $12.92
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $9.45
(c) Capital Rentinvest — LF998
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $729.97
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs. — $7.33
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs. — $11.11
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.14

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec — SF532
— (d) C.S. Fond.-Bonds — SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fond.-Int'l — SF68.50
— (d) Energievalor — SF53.50
— (d) Uresc — SF648
— (d) Europavalor — SF120.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.42

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd. — $9.77
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. — $8.21
(w) D.G.G. — $41.05
(d) Delta Invest. Fund — $5.77
(d) Delta Multifund — $7.68
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen9,250
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.43
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $11.13
(w) Dr. Interet Int. Fd. — $11.34
(w) Europe Obligations — LF956

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentra — DM28.20
(d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM71.20

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitana — $7.94
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $17.60
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. — $21.47
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $9.75
(d) Fiducrex — BF400
(w) First Internat'l Fd. — $121.55
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.49
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $28.41
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. — $33.50
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $55.53
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $20.25
(w) Fonc'hre Inter Pr. — SF1,760
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF97.50
(d) Fonditalia — $10.24
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.32
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $9.32
(w) Future Australia Fd. — Aus.$7.06

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $10.25
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $24.61
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $6.77
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. — $7.28
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV — $5,280.65
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $25.44
(d) Icofund — $9.20
(d) Interlnk — SF298.25
(d) Interfund S.A. — $10.06
(w) Intermarket Fund — $86.55
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.76
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd — Can $4.46
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $6.55
(w) Investrust Int'l Fd. S.A. — $3.92
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $17.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $8.53
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. — $3.89
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $14.90
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $11.05
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.17

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Asst Trust — $10.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $8.27
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $13.80

(d) KB Income Fund — LF16.30
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $10.15
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $17.97
(w) Leverage Cap. Bond — $24.92

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. — SF368
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF367.50
(w) Luxfund — $18.20
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $11.58
(c) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.94
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.57
(w) N.A.M.F. — $65.56
(w) Nippon Fund — $34.80
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.17
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. — $7.34
Pegasus — $7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. — $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $21.67
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,883
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF3,703
(d) Rentinvest — LF856
— (d) Safe Fund — $4.70
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $10.63
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF55.50

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $12.15

S.M.G. FUNDS:

— (d) CAF Fund — SF23.15
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.74
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $7.43
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM86.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. — SF1,455
— (r) Securiswiss — SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund — $100.66
(w) Star Fund — $5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor — SF432
— (d) Intervalor — SF61.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF332.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF195
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. — SF77.50
— (d) Universal Fund — SF83.51
(w) Talent Global Fund — $9.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) — $23.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. — $31.64
(w) Transpacific Fund — $17.81

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. — $1.20
+ (r) Do. Accumulation — $1.54
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l. — $2.51

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. — SF34.25
— (d) Bond Invest — SF99.75
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF72.75
— (d) Euro Espec Sh. — SF114.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. — SF86.00
— (d) Globinvest — SF85.00
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF70.00
— (d) Rometac-Interest — SF341.00
— (d) Saint South Afr. Sh. — SF305.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. — SF176.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantictonds — DM15.65
— (d) Europafonds — DM32.70
— (d) Unifunds — DM19.25
— (d) Currenta — DM42.15
— (d) Unispecial I. — DM56.10
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. — $2.53
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. — $12.64
(w) Western Growth Fd. — $8.12
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1324.30
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1484.61
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. — $411.20
(w) Worldwide Securities — $34.49
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,240.34

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.

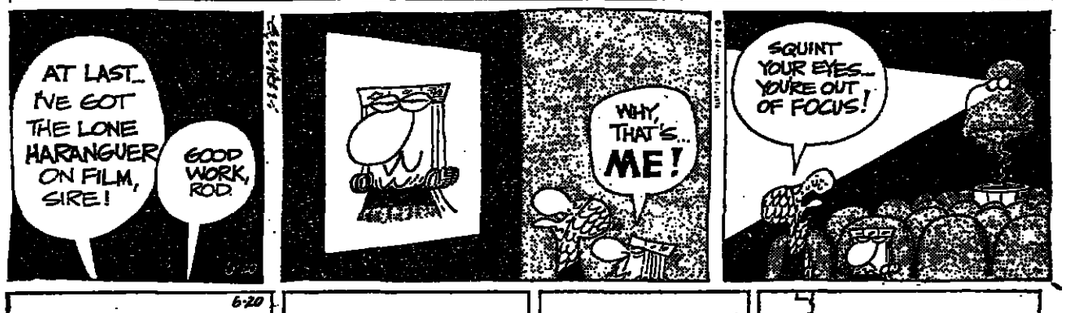
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



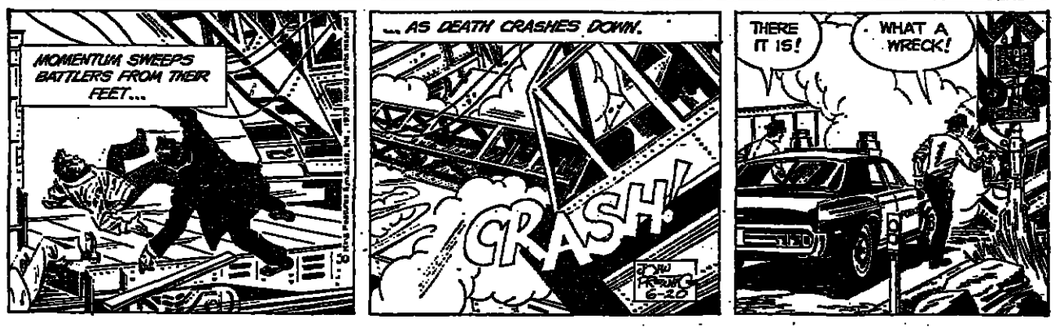
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENVOM
KRIHE
HELBED
YAFULT



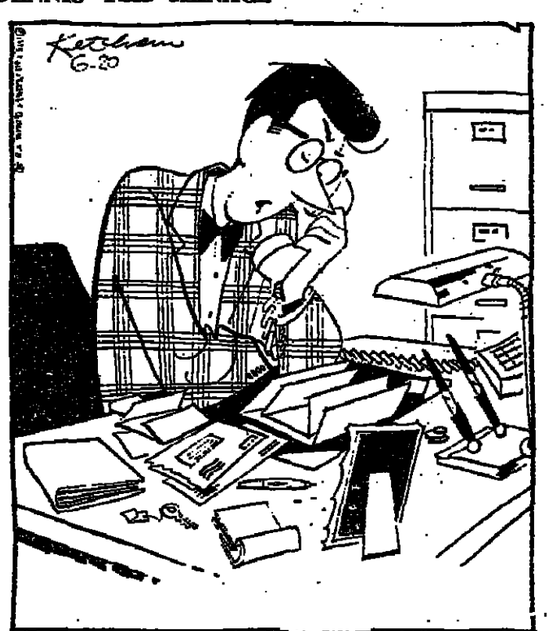
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VAPOR AGILE PURPLE FARINA
Answer: *What there was of the safety match factory*—A FLARE-UP

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOW CALM DOWN, DEAR, AND TRY TO BE MORE SPECIFIC. YOU SAY HE *BROKE THE GARAGE*?..."

BOOKS

WITH THE WEATHERMEN

The Personal Journal of a Revolutionary Woman

By Susan Stern. Doubleday. 374 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Susan Brownmiller

ONCE upon a time, six years ago, a fistful of the most impatient members of this country's white student left broke away from their contemporaries and issued a call to revolutionary arms. Enraged beyond endurance by the peace movement's inability to put a dent in America's war machine and end the madness in Vietnam, they took the madness upon themselves. Unable to erase their upper-middle-class white-skin privilege, they proposed to follow to the death the "vanguard" actions of their Black Panther "brothers." They would be Viet Cong cadres in the United States, exemplary terrorist urban guerrillas, street-fighting men and women. They would smash the state with their iron pipes and homemade bombs, fight the fascism they saw all around them by building a new collective lifestyle based on a celebration of youth, rock 'n' roll, dope, acid and sex.

The Weather Underground never lived up to its ferocious rhetoric. Instead of forcing the issues of racism and the war, the Weatherpeople themselves became the issue to thousands of other activists who were equally frustrated by the failure of marches, demonstrations and organizing. The adventurist course that Weatherman, in its youthful arrogance, proposed to steer caused a hysterical paralysis and veritable orgy of self-doubt and confusion in the rest of the student left. To refuse to join Weatherman, to refrain from revolutionary suicide, meant perhaps that one's commitment was less than total.

Susan Stern was a movement gypsy from New York who attended all the big conferences and actions the way other sorts of people attend all the "right" parties. She joined the first Weatherman collective that was formed in her adopted city of Seattle. Five months later she was thrown out; her inability to function anonymously within a group, or to knuckle under during the tyrannizing "criticism—self-criticism" sessions that the collective engaged in day and night made the leadership distrustful of her. Undaunted, she briefly linked up with a non-Weather collective known as Sundance (the two male leaders of this group, former Cornellians, shared a mystic identification with "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid"), and eventually gained some national attention as "the lone woman defendant" in a conspiracy trial known in movement circles as the Seattle 7, spending three months in jail for contempt of court.

These are her confessions. Susan Stern presents S Stern, the ins and outs of Weather political line never i interested her. What she di was dressing sexy, piling make-up, rapping with school kids and breaking She also liked to consume nomenal amounts of dope, downs and acid tabs— wit array of initials as confusin those of governmental age She had a compelling nee rebel against her rich, mat listic parents, a bumpy paste looking for love in curious pl a horror of being left out a strong desire to rise to surface and be noticed. Up and thrust into the turbulent ties, she was Marjorie Mor star, free at last from Hei Wouk.

The contradictions of colle living. Weatherman-style, presented by Stern with t hibited honesty. They are astating. It was her habi fitfully support her Seattle by dancing topless when wasn't selling off clothes, b records and jewelry given h her dad. Forged credit cards legitimate food stamps su mented her earnings. Las bed, often with an anonym biker, she was always the to rise, shaking the others their sleeping-bag cocoons cooking up a splendid breal for her crew. Then out to high schools for leafletting maybe to trash a college Ri building. In her words, she the "macho mama," aiming be best and baddest among women and earth-mother ma to the men.

But the real story here is of group tyranny over indivi lives, and it is a familiar prob to those who have been asso ed with radical movements. Weatherman's case, smashing state was predicated upon a st one process known as "smash monogamy" within the collecti When this dictum came d from the national leadership the person of Mark Rudd. tempts at enforcement wit the Seattle group put unbeara pressure on two relatively sta monogamous couples. That monogamous couples were pus psychologically by thus pressur attempt frantic acts of illega on their own, in order to p their revolutionary ardor, se *obvious.*

What is one to make of Su Stern's confessions? "With Weathermen" is less a polit document than a sensational ploitation of an undeniably thentic experience. The fool ness and the sickness are int the vernacular unfaultingly ri true (so true, in fact, that Instinct tells me this book tape-recorded with skillful pu ding and spliced together by eran hands). What is missin a sense of honor and integ the slightest hint of introspect a concept of morality. "Child afraid of the night who h never been happy or good," Au wrote. Thus spake Susan St Is that all there was?

Susan Brownmiller's bo "Against Our Will: Men, Wo and Rape," will be published fall. This review is abridged.

© The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

K	O	K	O		C	L	O	T		R	A	G	E	D
A	Z	O	V		K	A	V	E		E	V	A	D	E
B	O	R	E		A	D	E	N		D	I	G	I	N
O	N	E	R		G	I	R	D		T	A	S	T	Y
B	E	A	T	A	R	E	T	R	E	A	T			
		A	P	I	S		I	M	P	E	D	E	D	
W	O	R	K	O	N		G	L	U	E		A	R	A
A	L	O	E		P	A	S		S	T	I	N		
R	I	M		C	O	U	P		R	E	P	E	N	T
T	O	P	S	O	I	L		S	A	N	E			
		P	U	L	L	U	P	S	T	A	K	E	S	
T	A	P	I	N		O	P	A	H		K	E	N	O
A	B	O	R	T		V	O	L	E		F	E	A	R
R	O	D	E	O		E	L	I	S		O	N	C	E
S	U	S	A	N		R	U	S	T		R	E	I	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagramed auction needs some explanation. One diamond was strong and artificial, suggesting at least 18 points. One spade was a positive, not necessarily in spades, and two hearts was natural, asking South to describe his heart support in steps.

Two spades showed a singleton or void hearts, so South had now bid spades twice without necessarily having them. North bid three spades, the first genuine *mention of the suit*, and South showed clubs. This was a waiting move and North bid four diamonds, clearly a cue-bid.

South now took charge with Blackwood, and the response showed zero or three aces. But when South closed the bidding with six spades, believing that an ace was missing, North overruled hi on the strength of his club void. He expected that South would be able to establish the hearts with a ruff or two.

However, East's double of five clubs indicated the killing opening lead. West expected the club void in dummy, but foresaw an advantage for the defense in forcing dummy to ruff. After the club lead, South had to ruff in the North hand and could no longer handle the four-one trump break.

He drew two rounds of trumps, shrugged, and set to work to go down only one. He led another round of trumps, finessed the diamond ten, drew the last trump, and surrendered a club trick to East. This produced 12 tricks, since East could not guard both minor suits.

In the replay, North and South reached six spades with a standard auction. North opened heart, and after a one-spade sponse jumped to four clubs. was a splinter bid showing sive spade support and at m singleton in clubs.

South signed off in view of wasted values in clubs, but tinued to slam when North again with five spades. Af diamond lead, South made a tricks, since he could make of the heart suit.

Notice that the grand would have succeeded with other lead. And if North been the declarer, the slam have been unbeatable. The of the club ace forces Nort ruff, but he can still mak 13 tricks.

NORTH
♠ A Q J 6
♡ A K 8 5 4 2
◇ A J 4
♣ —

WEST (D)
♠ 10 9 8 2
♡ Q J 10 9
◇ 7 6
♣ 9 8 3

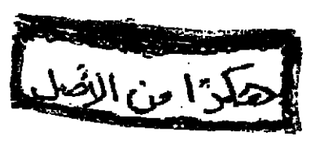
EAST
♠ 3
♡ 7 3
◇ Q 8 5 2
♣ A J 10 7 5

SOUTH
♠ K 7 5 4
♡ 6
◇ K 10 9 3
♣ K Q 6 2

East and West were v nerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 ◇	Pass	4 N
Pass	5 ♣	Dbl.	6 ♠
Pass	7 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club nine.



هكذا من الأصل

Tigers Lose

Boston's Lynn Bats In 10 Runs

ETROIT, June 19 (UPI).— d Lynn drove in 10 runs last ht—one shy of the American gue record—with three home s and a triple among five hits, ering the Boston Red Sox to 5-1 victory over the Detroit ers.

ony Lazzeri of New York e in 11 runs, the American gue record, in 1936; Hall-of-ner Jim Bottomley of the St. is Cardinals holds the major ue standard of 12, set in 1924. Boston club record, which n tied, was accomplished by m Zauchin in 1956 and Rudy k in 1946.

ynn began his spree by teeing on loser Joe Coleman (3-10) a two-run homer that high-ted a four-run first inning. next homer, with Rick Burle-and Carl Yastrzemski aboard, ded on the roof in rightfield the second. Then in the third, missed another homer by a t when he tripled home two re runs during a five-run Red outburst.

fter lining out in the fifth, n beat out a dribbler past the nd for a lead off single in the th before hitting his 14th er and third of the game in ninth after singles by Doug ffin and Cecil Cooper.

ico Petrocelli and Yastrzemski had three hits apiece in a hit Red Sox attack.

Brewer 5, Yankees 3

t New York, Bill Travers ched a six-hitter for 8 2/3 ings, backed by a 13-hit attack ich included a homer by Sixto ezano as Milwaukee scored a victory over the Yankees.

Travers lost his shutout bid en Walt Williams hit a three-n homer in the fifth inning but ed his second straight victory the season. The left-hander ck out six and walked one ore retiring in favor of Ed drigues with the bases filled two out in the ninth.

Williams's homer closed the to 4-3 until Lezcano supplied clincher in the seventh with fifth homer of the year.

Orioles 13, Indians 6

t Cleveland, Lee May drove in r runs and Tommy Davis got r hits as Baltimore unleashed 9-hit attack enroute to a 13-6 ory over the Indians.

lay staked Ross Grimsley to a lead in the first inning with wo-run double and capped a -run second inning with his homer of the season into the field stands following a single Davis.

leveland starter Fritz Peterson, was chased after facing the two batters in the second ing, lost his sixth game in 10 isions.

A's 7, Twins 6

t Bloomington, Joe Rudi hit homers, the second a grand n, to lead Oakland to a 7-6 tory over Minnesota and ever Rollie Fingers gained his nth save of the season.

Rudi's second homer keyed a -run seventh inning during ich the A's collected just two s.

Fingers preserved the victory Jim Todd, who relieved starter Perry in the fifth inning.

Rudi tied the game with his enth homer of the season lead-off the Oakland sixth, but ve Brye matched Rudi's homer h his fourth of the year, lead-off a three-run Minnesota th.

But Oakland came back in the enth to load the bases on a lk to Bert Campaneris, an or and another walk to Reggie kson before Rudi unloaded his urth career grand slam and hth homer of the year.

Rangers 10, White Sox 3

t Arlington, a two-run double Tom Grieve off third baseman l Melton's leg highlighted a r-run Texas sixth inning, and kie Roy Smalley hit a grand m homer in the eighth, boost-the Rangers to a 10-3 victory r Chicago.

Ferguson Jenkins went the tance to win his eighth against losses, giving up eight hits, five of them for extra bases, striking out eight and walking none.

With the score tied 2-2, loser Wilbur Wood (4-11) hit Cesar Tovar to start the sixth and Toby Harrah reached on an error by second baseman Jorge Orta. Jim Fregosi singled in Tovar with the first run of the inning and, with a full count, Grieve hit a liner that ricocheted off Melton into the White Sox bullpen, scoring both Harrah and Fregosi.

Royals 13, Angels 6

At Kansas City, Hal McRae started a four-run first inning outburst with a single against Nolan Ryan and Tony Solaita drove in four other runs, leading the Royals to a 13-0 triumph over California.

Ryan, 10-8, who lost his third straight, left after pitching two innings when he pulled a groin muscle while pitching to McRae, who was the first batter in the third.

Marty Pattin got the victory with a five-hitter.

George Brett started the four-run first with a single and moved to second when Amos Otis walked. McRae singled up the middle, scoring Brett. Otis scored on a ground-out by John Mayberry. Solaita walked, Fran Healy lashed a run-scoring single and Cookie Rojas drove in another run with a double as the Royals batted around.

Giants 8, Padres 1

At San Francisco, Darrel Thomas. Von Joshua and Chris Speier each got three hits to pace a 15-hit attack against five pitchers and John Montefusco went the distance on an eight-hitter, leading the Giants to an 8-1 victory over San Diego.

Thomas had a double and two singles, drove in two runs and scored two; Joshua had three singles, stole a base, scored once and knocked in a run, and Speier had a double and two singles to drive in a run.

Pirates 9, Cardinals 3

At Pittsburgh, Ed Kirkpatrick went 4-for-5 and ignited a four-run, first-inning rally, while Bill Robinson drove home three runs to lead the Pirates to a 17-hit, 9-3 rout of St. Louis.

Jim Rooker, raising his record to 5-3, allowed only one earned run and struck out six in going the distance.

Dodgers 4, Astros 0

At Los Angeles, Ron Cey hit a grand-slam homer in the first inning and Burt Hooton allowed only three hits to pace the Dodgers to a 4-0 triumph over Houston.

Cey's homer, following a single by Bill Buckner and walks to Jimmy Wynn and Willie Crawford, sailed into the left-field seats with two out in the first. It came off loser Tom Griffin (3-7) and marked the second straight night that Cey homered in the first inning.

Expos 7, Mets 6

At Montreal, rookie Pete MacKanin singled home Nate Colbert with the winning run with none out in the bottom of the 10th inning to lift the Expos to a 7-6 victory over New York.

Colbert led off the inning with a double off losing Met's reliever Bob Apodaca (1-1) and came home when MacKanin laced a single to right field.

The Expos, trailing 6-4 going into the ninth, tied the score when Tony Scott was hit by a pitch only to be thrown out on Pepe Fria's pinch-hit fielder's choice. Tim Foli then singled. Bob Bailey walked to load the bases and Gary Carter drove home a pair of runs with a single to center. Pinch-hitter Ed Kranepool snapped a 3-3 tie and helped the Mets to a short-lived, 6-4 lead in the eighth when he doubled home a pair of runs. Gene Clines then singled home Kranepool for the Mets' final run.



UPI

Milwaukee's Darrell Porter slides home safely on a wild pitch by Yankees' George Medich, who awaits throw from Thurman Munson.

Rain Humbles Tough Course for U.S. Open Golf



United Press International.

South African Gary Player practices for the U.S. Open.

By John S. Radosta

MEDINAH, Ill., June 19 (NYT).—A second consecutive day of rain yesterday completed the job that no golfers have been able to do—humble the No. 3 course of the Medinah Country Club, on which the 15th U.S. Open begins today.

The rain, along with the unanticipated fact that the rough has not grown so much and so strong as was expected, has made Medinah much easier to play. Any shot that hits the green is sure to stick to the rain-softened surface. In a field of 150 players, these conditions open the possibility of winning from a handful of expert shotmakers to perhaps 50 candidates.

For the second straight day, a tornado warning was put into effect. The course was closed to practice at 1 p.m. Tuesday, and yesterday it was closed at 2:55 p.m. More rain was expected during the weekend.

Jack Nicklaus, a three-time winner who is the heavy favorite in the 1975 renewal, said he did not think the course would dry up before the end of the week. "If the course stays this moist," Nicklaus said, "the scores will be lower than you might expect from Medinah."

Arnold Palmer, the 1960 winner and three times a runner-up in the Open, said, "If conditions stay as they are now—a wet course with no wind—you're looking at a winning score of even par, 280. And it could be better than 280."

The rain was welcomed by the players. Before the rain, there had been considerable grumbling, and the green on 17 cited as the horrible example of a U.S. Open green at its most perverse.

B.R. McClendon took six putts on that green, and he was not fooling around. He would roll the ball up the slope and it would roll back to his feet.

Gibby Gilbert walked up to the slope to mark his ball. He glanced behind him. The next thing he knew the ball was rolling back down the slope past him.

Babe Hiskey hit a shot right above the hole and his first putt rolled eight feet past. Gene Littler had a 10-foot putt. After striking the ball he still had another 10 feet to go.

In a practice round, Palmer hit a putt into the hole. The ball struck the cup so hard that it bounced out two feet. Then it rolled back into the hole.

In a way, the 17th green provided comic relief, but in the end the pin placement was not that funny.

"With the kind of pin placement they had," said Littler, "the guys would be there forever." Palmer added, "They could position the pin on 17 where you might have trouble getting the field to finish at all. The ball keeps rolling back like on a pinball machine."

Nicklaus said his game was "in reasonable shape, and I'm about as ready as I can be." What is reasonable for Nicklaus could be insuperable for ordinary mortals.

Nicklaus has won 15 major tournaments, one more than Bobby Jones.

"I have not yet achieved what I want to do," Nicklaus said. "But I have a few years left. I will try to win as many majors as I can to set a record for others to shoot at. I want to continue playing until I cannot do that or until I've convinced myself that I have done what I want—and while I still enjoy it."

In a way, the rain was a disappointment to Palmer because, for all his setbacks in recent years, he still is at his best on a difficult course that defeats less experienced players. This is his 24th consecutive Open.

Thursday: A's Defeat Twins

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., June 19 (UPI).—Oakland scored three runs in the 10th inning on a wild pitch by rookie right-hander Jim Hughes and Joe Rudi's ninth home run of the season today to give the A's a 5-2 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Phil Garner singled with one out in the inning and moved to third on Claudell Washington's single. With an 0-2 count on Reggie Jackson, Hughes threw a pitch into the dirt and past Glenn Borgmann, enabling Garner to score, with Washington steaming home when the Twins catcher threw the ball into the Oakland dugout trying to get Garner.

After Jackson grounded out, Rudi hit a 386-foot homer into the leftfield stands to insure Hughes his fifth defeat against six victories.

Phillies 6, Cubs 2

At Chicago, Dave Cash, Johnny Oates and Ollie Brown doubled to highlight a three-run 14th inning, giving Philadelphia and reliever Tug McGraw a 6-3 decision over the Cubs.

The Phillies, who lost a 3-0 lead in the bottom of the ninth on Pete Lacock's three-run homer, pounded out 14 hits against four Cub pitchers.

McGraw, who replaced Gene Garber in the 10th inning, didn't allow any hits over the final four innings. He struck out two and walked two to raise his record to 4-3.

Connors Beaten, Ashe, Vilas Too, At Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 19 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors and two other top Wimbledon seeds suffered upset defeats in today's quarterfinals of the John Player Lawn Tennis Tournament.

Top-seeded Connors lost, 7-5, 6-3, against fellow American Roscoe Tanner, 11th seed for next week's Wimbledon championships.

Tanner's semifinal opponent will be Australian Tony Roche, who scored a convincing 6-3, 6-4 victory over the Wimbledon sixth seed, Arthur Ashe.

Argentinian Guillermo Vilas, seeded fourth at Wimbledon, was the next to fall, losing, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, against Australian Phil Dent.

Dutchman Tom Okker, ninth in the Wimbledon seedings, beat Australian Bob Carmichael, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, in the other quarter-final.

Racing Resumes At Paris Tracks After Settlement

PARIS, June 19 (Reuters).—Horseracing in the Paris area resumed today after the stable lads who prevented Sunday's Chantilly meeting agreed to return to work.

The lads, who were striking for more money and better working conditions, agreed to end their strike this morning after an eight-hour meeting with trainers.

At Chantilly on Sunday, lads invaded the course during the first race and formed a barrier forcing jockeys to pull up their horses during the second.

The entire meeting was then canceled and stable lads advanced across the course hurling fence posts at police. Organizers canceled all races in the Paris area on Monday for three days.

A representative of the lads said today they had received full satisfaction on all the points at issue.

Middleweight Champ Smoulders in New York

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT).—His dark eyes darting here and there, the world middleweight champion swaggered through the big room.

"So that's Monzon," a man said. "He's tall for a middleweight. Slim, too. And he doesn't look very friendly."

He smiled for the photographers yesterday after arriving for his June 30 title bout with Tony Licata at Madison Square Garden, but otherwise Carlos Monzon had the smouldering appearance of a volcano about to erupt. With his high cheekbones, he resembles Jack Palance, the actor.

He wants to be an actor himself when his boxing career ends; he's already made one motion picture in Argentina, where he lives in Santa Fe, an old dusty city. He grew up there selling newspapers, shining shoes, delivering milk and settling street fights with his right hand. That right hand has been responsible for most of the 59 knockouts in his record of 95 victories, three losses and nine draws.

"He is one of the great right-hand punchers," says Licata's trainer, Eddie Futch. "He's up there with Max Baer and Max Schmeling, with Lew Jenkins and Ingemar Johansson; you've got to stay away from that right hand."

But for 11 years, nobody has been able to stay away from it. Monzon has won 78 consecutive bouts, with 25 knockouts in his last 30 bouts. Two years ago he suffered gunshot wounds in his right forearm and right shoulder. His explanation was that he had been cleaning a .22 caliber pistol when it went off accidentally. Others claimed that his wife had shot him. Whatever, he is separated from her now and going with Susannah Jiminez, an Argentine actress. And his right hand apparently is as good as ever.

Unpopular at Home

"Divorce is illegal in Argentina, he is not popular there," a man from Argentina explained. "But he is a great fighter."

Once the middleweight champion was usually an American treasure. Sugar Ray Robinson, Carmen Basilio, Tony Zale, Rocky Graziano, Mickey Walker, Harry Greb, Stanley Ketchel. Many preferred the 160-pound division to the heavyweights because they had the speed as well as the punch. But then Nino Benvenuti took the title to Italy in 1968 after dethroning Emile Griffith; two years later, Monzon took the title to Argentina, although he often went to Europe to defend it. Now, at last, Monzon has agreed to fight in the United States and yesterday he was in the lounge at the Garden, under inspection and interrogation.

"He says that Licata is a good fighter," Monzon's interpreter, Rodolfo Quebleen, was saying. "But he says he's too tall for him."

Slouched in a chair, the 32-year-old champion was wearing a white shirt unbuttoned almost to his waist. On his bare chest dangled an ivory-inlaid gold cross and two gold medals. On his left wrist a gold watch glistened. He appeared to be bored and impatient. He often glanced away, as if searching for an escape. But then somebody mentioned Rodrigo Valdes, the Colombian who was recognized by the World Boxing Council as middleweight champion when it appeared that Monzon would retire. Monzon's eyes flashed and he slammed a blue napkin to the table.

"He says he doesn't want to retire before a fight with Valdes," his interpreter said, "because Valdes talks too much."

Part of Tripleheader

At the same table was Victor Galindez, another Argentine boxer who will defend the World Boxing Association version of the light-heavyweight title against Jorge Ahumada of Argentina at the Garden in the closed-circuit TV tripleheader, featuring the Muhammad Ali-Joe Bugner heavyweight title bout from Kuala Lumpur.

"He says he never fight Galindez very close friend," his interpreter said. "But maybe he fights John Conteh."

Conteh of England is recognized as the light-heavyweight champion by the World Boxing Council, but the retired titleholder, Bob Foster, is contemplating a comeback.

"No, not Foster," the interpreter said. "He says Foster too old for fight with me."

Monzon agreed to appear in the Garden for $50,000, a relatively small fee for a boxer of his stature. But his $50,000 will be take-home pay after taxes. He also will share in the Argentina closed-circuit TV income of the tripleheader. Don King, the promoter, estimated that the middleweight champion will collect at least $100,000 for both arrangements.

"He says this is the first time a good offer from United States," the interpreter said. "Before, good offers from Europe. But for him, the same here as Rome or Paris—the rings are all the same, the ropes are all the same."

Not quite. There are four ropes in the Garden ring, compared to three most other places. And part of the deal was that an Argentine judge and a neutral referee will be used, along with a New York judge. In the past, the State Athletic Commission never surrendered to such a demand. But the Monzon demand was clear—no surrender, no fight.

"He say," the interpreter said, "that he never been knocked down, but that Emile Griffith is the toughest he fight. He say Emile Griffith know everything in the ring."

Unreliably, apparently, his "fistic idol" has been identified as Rocky Graziano, but when Monzon was asked about that, he stared blankly and his interpreter shrugged and said, "He don't know anything about Graziano, the big fighter to him was Eduardo Lausse, another Argentine fighter but never a champion. He only know Ray Robinson by movies." Asked if he knew of Carmen Basilio, the champion shook his head again.

"But he say that he feels he is the best middleweight in history," the interpreter said. "He never feel he can lose a fight."

And not long after that, Monzon, smouldering with impatience, put on a blue jacket and walked out of the room.

Junior Welterweight Bout

BANGKOK, June 19 (Reuters).—Pedro Fernandez of Spain will defend his World Boxing Council junior welterweight title against Saensak Muangsurin of Thailand here on July 15, WBC president Raymond Velasquez said here.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ..... 001 000 000—1 7 2
Cincinnati ..... 003 102 00x—6 8 0
Odom, Beard (4), Sadecki (6), Leon (7) and Pocoroba; Billingham, McEnaney (7) and Bench. W—Billingham (7-3). L—Odom (6-3).

Philadelphia ... 010 203 102—9 17 1
Chicago ..... 101 200 300—7 8 0
Twitchell, Hilgendorf (6), Garber (8) and Oates; Stone, Pratfing (6), Zamora (7), Locker (8), Burris (9) and Hosley. W—Garber (6-4). L—Locker (0-1). HR—Schmidt (13th), Allen (3d), Hutton (2d).

San Diego ..... 001 000 000—1 8 0
San Francisco . 200 201 02x—5 15 0
McIntosh, Foster (1), Tomlin (4), Spillner (5), Frisella (7) and Kendall; Montefusco (4-3) and Rader. L—McIntosh (5-5).

St. Louis ..... 100 100 100—3 6 2
Pittsburgh ..... 410 000 12x—8 17 3
Reed, Bryant (4), Terlecky (5), Barlow (7) and Simmons; Rooker (5-3) and Sanguillen. L—Reed (7-6).

New York ... 020 000 130 0—6 13 0
Montreal .... 002 000 112 1—7 12 1
Stone, Baldwin (7), Hall (8), Apodaca (9) and Grote; Scherman, Demola (7), Murray (8), Warthen (9), Taylor (10) and Foote, Carter (8). W—Taylor (1-1). L—Apodaca (1-1). HR—Bailey (3d).

Houston ..... 000 000 000—0 3 0
Los Angeles ... 400 000 00x—4 7 0
Griffin, Forsch (8) and Johnson; Hooton (6-5) and Yeager. L—Griffin (3-7). HR—Cey (10th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore ..... 250 106 500—13 19 0
Cleveland ..... 001 000 140— 6 7 2
Grimsley, Miller (8), Jackson (8) and Duncan; Peterson, Brown (2), Beene (7) and Ellis. W—Grimsley (3-8). L—Peterson (4-8). HR—Bell (5th), Singleton (3d), May (11th), Powell (11th).

Boston ..... 425 000 003—15 20 0
Detroit ..... 100 000 020— 1 6 2
Tiant, Cleveland (7), Moret (8), Segui (9) and Blackwell; Coleman, Lagrow (3), Reynolds (3), Walker (8) and Wockenfuss. W—Tiant (9-6). L—Coleman (3-10). HR—Lynn (12th, 13th, 14th).

Milwaukee ..... 020 110 100—5 13 2
New York ..... 000 030 000—3 6 3
Travers, Rodriguez (9) and Porter; Medich, Pagan (5), Lyle (9) and Munson. W—Travers (3-0). L—Medich (5-9). HR—Williams (12d), Lezcano (5th).

California ..... 000 000 000— 0 5 2
Kansas City .. 402 032 12x—13 12 0
Ryan, Lange (3), Sells (5), Kirkwood (7), Scott (8) and Etcheberren; Patterson (5-3) and Healy. L—Ryan (10-6). HR—Solaita (6th, 7th).

Chicago ..... 010 100 010— 3 8 1
Texas ..... 020 004 04x—10 9 0
Wood, Gogolewski (6), Upshaw (8) and Downing; Jenkins (8-6) and Sundberg. L—Wood (4-11). HR—Melton (4th), Johnson (10th), May (31h), Smalley (3d).

Oakland ..... 000 001 600—7 9 0
Minnesota ..... 001 003 002—6 12 3
Perry, Todd (6), Fingers (7) and Tenace; Albury, Burgmeier (7) and Borgmann. W—Todd (2-3). L—Albury (4-3). HR—Rudi (7th, 8th), Brye (4th), Briggs (4th).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
burgh	35	24	.593	—
York	32	25	.552	2 1/2
adelphia	33	29	.532	3 1/2
ago	32	30	.516	4 1/2
Louis	28	31	.475	7
treal	25	31	.446	8 1/2

Western Division

cinnati	40	26	.606	—
Angeles	38	29	.567	2 1/2
Francisco	31	33	.484	8
Diego	30	34	.469	9
ata	27	37	.422	12
ston	24	40	.348	17 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Cincinnati 6, Atlanta 1.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 7.
San Francisco 8, San Diego 1.
Montreal 7, New York 6.
St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 3.
Los Angeles 4, Houston 0.

Thursday's Games

Philadelphia 6, Chicago 3.
New York at Montreal, n.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, n.
Los Angeles at San Diego, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
ton	35	24	.593	—
York	34	26	.548	2 1/2
aukee	31	31	.500	5 1/2
timore	28	32	.467	7 1/2
roit	26	33	.431	9 1/2
eland	24	37	.393	12

Western Division

land	38	25	.603	—
sas City	37	28	.569	2
go	31	31	.500	6 1/2
nesota	29	30	.492	7
fornia	31	35	.470	8 1/2
ago	26	35	.426	11

Wednesday's Results

Milwaukee 5, New York 3.
Baltimore 13, Cleveland 6.
Boston 15, Detroit 1.
Oakland 7, Minnesota 6.
Kansas City 13, California 0.
Texas 10, Chicago 3.

Thursday's Games

Oakland 5, Minnesota 2.
New York at Detroit, n.
Chicago at Texas, n.

Leeds United to Appeal

LEEDS, England, June 19 (Reuters).— First-division club Leeds United has announced that it will appeal against the suspension imposed on it by the European Football Union for violent behavior by some of its supporters at the European Cup final in Paris last month.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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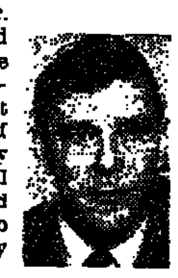
Observer

Inherent Obsolescence

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—I needed something they didn't make any more. It was a hinge of the type called a 2 1/2-inch parliament butt.

I suspected they didn't make it any more. Once they find out they are making something you might need one of these days, they immediately call the factory and tell them not to make it any more.



Baker

The hardware salesman looked grave when shown the broken 2 1/2-inch parliament butt which I wanted to replace. "They don't make that any more," he said.

Was there something similar that they did still make?

"How about a 3-inch parliament butt?" he suggested.

If it could be fitted onto an interior window shutter I said. I would take it. I took it. At home, the screws turned out to be too broad. They split the wood. Removing the shutter. I went to a mill for a replacement.

The salesman examined my shutter with contempt. "They don't make that any more," he said. He sold me a complete set of the very latest shutters. They were so heavy that they pulled out of the screw holes while being installed, fell outward and shattered the window frame.

The lumber company salesman looked at my shattered window with absolute delight.

* * *

He smiled in triumph and sold me the new window they were making that very day, which was so big that the old window space had to be enlarged to receive it. While cutting open the house with a power saw, I accidentally sawed through a supporting beam and a large part of the second floor fell into the dining room.

"I need a jack strong enough to raise my second floor out of the dining room without, at the same time, sending my dining room crashing into the cellar," I told the salesman of construction equipment.

"I know exactly what you want," he said. "It's the lightweight second-floor elevating jack, model 1322, but I got bad news for you, pal. They don't make it any more."

There was nothing to do but buy a brand-new second floor, so I had a second-floor salesman come look at my old one. He said they didn't make that kind any more, and sold me the very latest thing instead.

With a little help from the neighbors, I almost got it into place, but it was so much heavier than the old second floor that when the weight began to settle it pulled the roof down through the attic, which collapsed the attic floor, which fell onto the second floor, which settled slowly down onto the dining room, the living room, the kitchen and the television set.

The house salesman I saw about replacing the house said they didn't make houses like mine any more and showed me a mobile home which they were making that week.

When I loaded the family aboard to set out upon the mobile life, the children, who were vast adolescents, said it was too small and refused to go. There was no time to argue as we were holding up traffic and we had to leave them behind, but I told my wife not to worry because we would get some replacements.

"They don't make that kind any more," she said.

After driving for several years, my wife turned off the television set one day and said mobile living was all right, but it would be better if there were some places to be driving to.

"They don't make them any more," I told her.

One day as the house was driving along a highway by an ocean, a hinge on the refrigerator door broke. "Let's drive to a hardware store and replace that hinge," she said.

I ordered her to get out of the house, aimed it at the ocean and jumped free as it went down for the third time.

"Why did you drown the house?" asked my wife as I came ashore.

"A magnificent gesture," I declared.

"They don't make them any more," she said.

A Very Big Dream Leads to a 4-Story Dinosaur

By Roy J. Harris Jr.

CABAZON, Calif. (AP-DJ).—Along Interstate 10 northwest of Palm Springs, the wind-scoured desert, ringed with bare and jagged peaks, has an almost lunar beauty. Suddenly, as you drive along, there rises out of the desert a creature from the dimmest past. It grows in your car's windshield—and grows some more.

The monster is four stories high and half a football field long, and it weighs hundreds of tons. It is a brontosaurus almost triple the size of the actual dinosaur of the Jurassic period—the largest animal ever to walk the earth.

Looking at the bulging shoulder muscles, the curling tail, the rough-textured green hide, it is possible to forget for a moment that it is just steel and sculpted concrete. It is even possible briefly to ignore the fire escape (a grudging concession to safety) and the surroundings—a gas station, the Wheel-Inn Cafe, and other features of the roadside economy of Cabazon, population 750.

The dinosaur is much more than just another tourist attraction, however. It is the realized lifelong dream of one man, who built it himself, for its own sake, over 11 years at a personal cost of more than $100,000. Some men aspire to be board chairmen and retire as clerks; others want to be great athletes and wind up weekend bowlers. Claude Bell wanted to build with his own hands something memorable, something permanent, above all something big. He did it.

A Prosperous Artist

Mr. Bell is a small, wiry man who has been an artist-artisan all his life. At 78 years of age, operator of a portrait studio that has regularly grossed $140,000 a year, he could have retired in comfort long ago. Yet he still spends most of his spare time, in fact half of every week, puttering around his giant reptile. To the residents of Cabazon, the figure in the flower-printed cap is so identified with his creation that he is known simply as "the dinosaur man."

Mr. Bell, who lives with his wife in a Spartan cabin near the dinosaur when he's in town, says that maybe he'll get a little of his investment back by charging admission to a museum he's installing in the beast's cavernous belly. But profit clearly has little to do with it. "If all he wanted to do was make money, he'd have had that lizard up in a year or two," says Alice Richmond, a waitress at the Wheel-Inn, which Mr. Bell also owns. "I think he's building a monument to himself."

Says Mr. Bell: "When you're doing something like this, you can forget about eating and sleeping, and just live on that tingle of enthusiasm. I've worked all through the night sometimes. A younger man probably couldn't plan this and do it; you need to build up the money, and the dedication, too. When you're young, you're too dumb, you run crazy after girls."

Memories of an Elephant

For Claude Bell, the idea of building his very own colossus goes back to his boyhood in Atlantic City, where he used to sculpt sand on the beach. One day he left his coat on the sand while he worked and found that appreciative patrons had thrown coins on it. "So I went home and got a bedsheet. When the coins started dropping, I was in business right then," he recalls. At the same time he saw a wooden house near Atlantic City built in the shape of an elephant. "I was only a kid, but I knew I could do something like that for myself," he says.

But the project had to wait a few decades. After leaving Atlantic City as a young man, he worked as an artist, sculpting sand and concrete for various fairs and expositions around the country. Finally, 22 years ago, he got a job in Southern California at Knott's Berry Farm, a big amusement complex, where he made concrete figures and got the portrait studio concession. He still works there.

At about the same time he bought 76 acres in windy, desolate Cabazon; his investment paid off years later when Interstate 10 was routed right across his property. In 1958 he opened the Wheel-Inn. He prospered. The childhood idea that had never really left him grew more vivid, more compelling. And now the time was ripe.

Mr. Bell had long been fascinated with the great dinosaurs. The one that fit his dream was, of course, the biggest—far bigger, far grander than any mere elephant. Clearly, only a brontosaurus, and an outsize one at that, would do. And, since it would be *his* brontosaurus, there would have to be a few modifications on the basic Jurassic model. The head, for example, displeased him: too small. He made it a little bigger. The project took shape in his drawings and plans, and in 1964 he broke ground.

$10,000 a Year

Working week after week, Mr. Bell scrounged what he could and paid for the rest. He got steel from a washed-out bridge and concrete for the foundation from a road-builder's surplus. The construction, which he originally figured would only take a couple of years, stretched to four, five, a decade. An average of $10,000 a year was swallowed up by the beast.

No detail was too small to see to, nothing could be skimped or hurried. Forced to air-condition the monster, Mr. Bell even sculpted a concrete turtle to conceal the compressor unit outside near the tail. His perfectionism and deep personal involvement made him a trying taskmaster at times. "He's old and he's got his own ways," says Steve Spencer, a teen-ager who works for the artist. "If you don't want to do something his way, you're not going to do it at all."

When he sensed a threat to his creation, he fought fiercely. A few years ago, former Cabazon Mayor Thomas De Luca tried to get Mr. Bell to obtain an outside engineering opinion on the structure's safety; Mr. Bell joined others in a successful drive to recall the mayor, with the dinosaur being one of the issues. Mr. De Luca is still a bit bitter, saying he was wrongfully characterized as an enemy of the beast. Mr. Bell says: "Anyone who tries to buck something clean like the dinosaur is in trouble."

Not Surprising

The artist defends the animal's safety. With its steel frame and concrete skin up to five inches thick, it's built to withstand the howling wind and earthquakes that often strike here, he says. And he vows that everyone in town except Mr. De Luca has favored the reptile all along. Considering Cabazon's reliance on luring people off the highway, by means of everything from a poker casino (now defunct) to a fortune-telling parlor, it isn't surprising that such an attention-getter as a four-story dinosaur would be welcome. Homer Shepard, principal of the Cabazon school, echoes typical sentiments when he calls it "a brilliant idea."

To all outward appearances, the creature seems complete. But Mr. Bell always finds something new to improve it, like a large tongue that he plans to add and that will sway in the wind. The thought that someday his dream might actually be finished disturbs him. "Finished?" he says. "I'll never be finished. After the brontosaurus, I'm going to build a tyrannosaurus 65 feet high with a viewing platform in the head. After that, more, a whole dinosaur garden. I'm going on 80 and I've got 25 or 30 years left to live, I figure, and I'm going to work until I can't work anymore."

Is he serious? "I'm afraid so," Mrs. Bell says with a sigh.

PEOPLE: *Evonne Goolagong Marries in England*



Evonne Goolagong — . . . surprise weddin[g]

Australian tennis champion Evonne Goolagong, 23, and Roger Cawley, 25, were married Thursday in Canterbury, England. They met three years ago. As of Wednesday this week, she was telling newsmen at the Eastbourne Tennis Tournament, a warmup for Wimbledon, that she would marry Cawley, a metal broker, in Sydney in January. She is seeded fourth at Wimbledon.

* * *

Abigail Gray Whitney was a Boston debutante (1954), a Radcliffe honors graduate, wife of an advertising executive, mother of three. Now she has a new name, a new lifestyle and big troubles. A week ago, she appeared in a Dorchester, Mass., court under her new legal name, **Zainab Abdullah**, on a charge of stealing $14,319 from the Massachusetts welfare department. Her attorney said she would pay the state back at $100 a month. Her ex-husband, **William McGee Field 3d**, says he has been sending her court-ordered payments of $1,063 a month since their divorce in 1969. But that was the year she applied for welfare, giving her name as Zainab Abdullah. She had it legally changed in 1970 "in accordance with the faith and religion of Islam." She is currently working as an insurance secretary, according to a report from a temporary employment agency which considers her "honest, trustworthy, responsible."

* * *

Joseph (Yellow Kid) Weil was a legendary con artist whose schemes netted an estimated $8 million. He was in jail 41 times before he went straight in 1941. Monday he will celebrate his 100th birthday as a welfare patient in a Chicago convalescent home. "I don't feel a day over 70," he said. "I still like to look at the ladies. I like a sip of wine now and then... but I'll be damned if I will play bingo with the rest around here. It's a ripoff."

* * *

Summer comes in Saturday. The French are marking it with a free concert of Beethoven's Ninth with the Orchestre de Paris under the direction of **Daniel Barenboim** in the Place de la Concorde at 9:30 p.m. Sunday night, TV Channel 2 is throwing a free ball, same place, with three orchestras, and a host of stars, including **Jean-Paul Belmondo**, and the British Horse Guards an[d] Royal Artillery. Before the bal[l] there's a recital by **Serge Lam[a]** (tickets needed) in the Tuilerie[s] Gardens.

* * *

Robert Crabtree can't get o[ut] of the British Army becau[se] he is the only trombone soloi[st] in his regiment. Crabtree joi[n]ed up eight years ago for a 1[2-]year hitch. He is now marri[ed] and has two children. By Marc[h] of this year, he and his wi[fe] had saved up enough mone[y] (£200) to buy him out of th[e] army. But the army said n[o]. Mrs. Crabtree's member of Pa[r]liament, **Roger Stott**, wasn't muc[h] help. He said that buying one['s] way out of the army was a privi[]lege and not a right. The arm[y] contends that it needs Crabtre[e] because of the vital role he play[s] in the regiment.

* * *

Soul singer **Wilson Pickett Jr.**, 33, pleaded guilty this week in [a] Delhi, N.Y., court to a charge o[f] "first-degree reckless endanger[]ment," stemming from a shoo[t]ing incident last November. H[e] will be sentenced July 26. Picket[t] was arrested by New York Stat[e] police at a motel—he was on [a] hunting trip with the Isle[y] Brothers, a rock soul group. Th[e] police said that Pickett fired [a] shot through a closed motel room door.

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July, $4,800; August, $4,800. September, $4,450, everything included. Write or call: Compagnie Foncière (Lausanne) S.A., Case Postale 77, CH-1002 Lausanne. Tel.: 021-20 25 37.

SPAIN—ALTEA NEAR ALICANTE: Unique oceanfront duplex, pool, luxurious vacation spot. Sale/Rent. Write: Eyeview, 150 E. 52 St., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

U.S.A.

STONE DREAM HOUSE, Greenwich, Conn., on lake, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, dining-room, large living-room over lake. 1½ acres, 5 min. to station & town, 45 min. to N.Y., nearby wonderful sand beaches, excellent schools. Price: $1,200.00 per month, occupancy starting July 15, 1975. Furnished. Write: Gerry Johnson, 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. Room 900.

NEW YORK CITY: Unique modern 4-bedroom, 3-bathroom apartment. Tri-level. Separate 3-room office space. Very fashionable neighborhood, 4 blocks to U.N. Fireplace, deck. $1,900 monthly. Box 11,358, Herald, Paris.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

AVE. GABRIEL-FBG. ST.-HONORE DUPLEX: Top floor, 320 sq.m., 3 receptions, + 4-5 bedrooms, + 3 baths, + outbuildings + maid's room, + garage. QUIET, SUNNY. Fr. 2,300,000. Tel.: 256-22-25.

9th, RUE DE LA TOUR DES DAMES: Sumptuous private mansion. Owner sells several very high class apartments on private garden. Tel.: 265-40-99.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED and furnished semi-detached house with small landscaped garden located 30 miles South Paris sold at cost. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large living-room, with color TV, HI-FI, executive study with phone, wall to wall carpet throughout. Kitchen with 5 major appliances, garage + many extras. Tel.: 492-78-76, English spoken, after office hours.

15th, VAUGIRARD: Superb duplex apartment, 180 sq.m. + 50 sq.m. terrace, very sunny, luxuriously equipped, living, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, phone. Fr. 1,200,000. Tel.: 387-60-97.

RUE DE VERNEUIL: 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, sunshine, 4th floor Call: 553-84-64, 18:00-19:00.

FRENCH PROVINCES

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COTE DE NUITS

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18 HA.

Sole Agents:

AF AGRI FRANCE 8 Rue d'Athènes, 75009 Paris.

COTE D'AZUR: Charming luxury villa, 1974, modern Provençal. 5 main rooms. 1,450 sq.m. garden, peaceful rural surroundings. Superb view Mediterranean. Antibes Bay, Italian Alps. Price: FF. 550,000. Agence Kapnist, 77 Boulevard du Cap, 06600 ANTIBES. Tel.: (93) 61 44 84.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

NICE, 23 KILOMETERS in Berre-les-Alpes at 2,400 ft. altitude. A lovely secluded property with view of mountains yet only 30 min. by car from Nice and Monte-Carlo. Contemporary villa, 6 rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms. Terrace, central heating. Large swimming pool, garage. All in excellent condition. Well established and delightful garden with many trees. Price: Fr. 575,000. Write: Box 90,603, Herald, Paris.

WATERFRONT LOT ON LAKE GENEVA, adjoining charming MEDIEVAL unspoiled French village, 9 kilometers to Swiss border, 25 kilometers center of Geneva. Ideal for private boat mooring. 2,127 sq.m. F.Fr. 150 each. Contact: AGENCE GUY TEUMA, 20 Bld. Carnot, F-74202 Thonon. Tel.: (50) 71 28 43.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, 20 kms. from Mediterranean, 10 kms. from Spanish border, large renovated farmhouse, plus outbuildings, set in magnificent 7 ha. (16 acres) property, woods, orchard, trout-river. Omer Bervoets, 721 Ruggeveldlaan, 2100 Deurne, Belgium Tel.: 031/242060.

ANDORRA

INVESTMENTS IN ANDORRA We have started to build an urbanization of luxury bungalows in one of the best skiing centers of the Principado de Andorra. Promotion price. If you are interested in investing in this paradise, no taxes and one of the highest increases in value of Europe. Write to: INVERSIONS F. ESPOT, AVDA. MERITXELL 67, OFICINA 402-3, ANDORRA LA VELLA, PRINCIPADO DE ANDORRA.

CORFU

CORFU: Secluded 18th-century hill top house set in 4 stremas olive grove. Views of Corfu Channel, Albania & Greek mainland. Completely modernized and renovated. Large drawing room, dining room, library, 4 bedrooms, kitchen & 3 bathrooms. Mains water & electricity. Central heating. Fully furnished. $80,000. MORTON-SMITH, 6/10 Bruton Street, London, W.1. Tel.: 01-499 7151.

GREAT BRITAIN

FOR SALE

ENGLISH COUNTRY MANOR HOUSE

With many historic associations with royalty. The house has been beautifully restored and is situated in a much favored residential, sporting and fox hunting district, within easy reach of London.

Standing in 2.33 hectares of timbered park land, the house has 4 reception rooms, nursery, domestic offices, 7 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, separate wing of 6 rooms, extensive outbuildings providing garages, storage stables, tennis court area, swimming pool, 2 smaller detached houses on the grounds.

Details from: Berry Bros and Legge, 4 Mercers Row, Northampton, England, or in Switzerland Tel.: (042) 72 13 13.

ITALY

17th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE IN TUSCANY renovated near Cortona/Arezzo. 7 acres, terraced olive groves, magnificent views, 3 double beds, 3 receptions, etc. £25,000. 01-458 2789, Grant, 15 Grey Close, London, N.W.11.

SPAIN

MARBELLA

MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION New elegant villa, huge porch, magnificent sea view, 5 bedrooms, 6 baths, 2 salons, servants' quarters, central heating, large pool, huge room and closets, 4,500 sq.m., sunken gardens. Available immediately. Write: Sherrill, Rocio de Nagueles. Tel.: 82 72 29.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

MAJORCA VILLA, built 1969, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 half baths, salon 10 m. × 6 m., acre almond orchard, panorama sea/mts., tranquil, overlooks Alcudia Bay. $20,000 down, quarterly payments over 9 years, no interest, no charges, price: $72,000. Dr. STENDEL (owner), 14 Park Lane, Salisbury, Wilts, England. Telephone: 0722-6907.

BEACH FRONT RESTAURANT & BAR with swimming pool. Best location Magaluf (Majorca). Rare investment opportunity at Ptas 17,000,000. Anxious to sell. Call or write: E. Dietrich, Fortuny 34, Madrid 10. Tel.: 410 11 00

SWITZERLAND

REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES for non-residents. Situated in Villars. Apartments from Sw.Fr. 62,000. Write to: Finadvisa S.A., 92 Rue du Rhône, CH-1204 Geneva. (Tel.: 21-47-18.)

3 FURNISHED SPECTACULAR view condominium apartments, Montana-Crans studio, 1 and 2 bedrooms, summer-winter sports, 27 skilifts, tennis, indoor pool, sauna. Call: 053-6 54 42 or ing.: McEldowney, 7 Schulstrasse, 8240 Thayngen (SH), Switzerland.

ALPS-MONTANA flats for sale, right of purchase for non-Swiss citizens from Fr. 55,000. Val S.A., P.O. Box 104, CH-4001 Basel.

U.S.A.

NEW JERSEY: 2-acre ranch with 7 bedrooms, 5 baths, family room-fireplace, living room, dining room, ultra kitchen & spectacular 40' × 40' entertainment room. Available immediately. Box 11,351, Herald Tribune, Paris

CUSTOM BUILT LARGE CAPE COD: 5 acres & lake, 2-car garage, 2 fireplaces, clapboard exterior, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths. Must sell. Best offer. Luthier Rosenthal, 507 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

FLORIDA, CUSTOM HOME, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage, pool, patio. In Key Largo private club, marina, golf, tennis. $139,500. Brokers protected. Box 11,335. Herald Tribune, Paris.

60 ACRE corner 1 block from new Los Angeles international Jetport Palmdale Calif. Tel.: 053 6 54 42, McEldowney, 7 Schulstrasse, 8240 Thayngen, Switzerland.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

WOMAN WRITER/photographer wants to rent on long lease (five years) apartment or small villa, Villefranche-sur-Mer or environs. Living-dining, 2 bedrooms, study/studio essential, preferably balcony or small garden. Principals only write: Cooper, GPO Box 497, Hong-Kong.

AMSTERDAM FOR PARIS SWAP. Large central unfurnished flat and studio for similar in Paris. Details, phone Amsterdam 250450.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE APARTMENT N.Y.C., 8 rooms, 3 baths, new kitchen & pantry, furnished or not. All services, 5th Avenue, facing park, near lycée & private schools for similar apartment Paris or west suburbs, minimum 2 years. Tel.: Paris, 966-56-81

PARIS 7th (on or adjoining Bosquet/Bourdonnais/Rapp): Unfurnished 3 bedrooms for one each commencing latest Sept. Tel.: 723-54-21, ext. 510.

DUBLIN: Would swap Victorian terrace house at Dunleary harbor. 7 bedrooms, car, maid, etc. for central Paris flat Sept.-Oct. Write: 27 Longford Terrace, Monkstown, Dublin.

GIRL, 22, wants to share apartment with 1-2 others. Central Paris. Telephone: Mlle Cassidy 931-42-43, office hours.

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

LEASE TO CEDE: 6-room office free immediately. 150 sq.m., with outbuildings recently redone, telephone, Avenue de l'Opéra entrance. For tourism travel organization. Tel.: Paris. 757-10-03 ext. 309.

PERSONNEL WANTED

BERLITZ

requires native speaking English candidates for full-time and part-time teaching positions to begin September and October. Minimum age 23. B.A. or equivalent.

FOR PARIS: Phone: 742-13-39 ext. 222, between 10 and 12 a.m.

FOR SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE: Phone: 973-75-00, Mr. TILMONT.

FOR VERSAILLES: Phone: 950-08-70, Miss KAYSER

REMPLACEMENT. 25-6 au 5-11

SECRETAIRE

STENO FRANCAISE ET ANGLAISE. MANDRAW

Tel.: Paris. 523-39-00 et 14-81.

TEACHERS, HIGH SCHOOL, Math Science and History. Only qualified applicants need apply. American School of Las Palmas, Oficina de Correos, Tafira Baja, Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain.

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